

JPRS 75139

14 February 1980

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1012

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 75139	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS, No. 1012			5. Report Date 14 February 1980	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information on government and party structure, policy and problems, law and social regulation, education, and cultural and social aspects of Soviet life, trade union and Komsomol activities.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors USSR Political Science Sociology Government Communism Law (Jurisprudence) Education Culture (Social Sciences)				
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5F, 5K				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161			19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 85
			20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

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INTERNATIONAL

LAVRENTYEV COMMENTS ON MOSLEM WORLD, AFGHANISTAN

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 23 Jan 80 pp 1-3

[Text] Moslems of the East, Persians and Turks, Arabs and Indians, all whose lives and property, freedom and fatherland have for centuries been objects of barter for the avaricious robbers of Europe, we announce that the secret treaties of the overthrown czar for the seizure of Constantinople and for the division of Persia and Turkey have been torn up and destroyed. You yourselves must be the masters in your country!

That statement was made by the Soviet government early in December 1917, several weeks after the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia. The call "To All the Toiling Moslems of Russia and the East" also expressed the hope that the state of the workers and peasants would be able to help the oppressed peoples in other countries to gain freedom. The aim of the foreign policy of the Soviet state, said another document signed by Lenin at that time, was not only to achieve and maintain peace but also to promote the cause of liberation of the working people and exploited masses from all slavery and all exploitation.

The government of the world's first socialist state has kept its promise. It helped ethnic minorities in Russia to bridge the gap that separated them from more advanced central regions and make an unprecedented leap from feudalism to socialism. At present Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Kirghiz, Azerbaijanians, Tatars and Bashkirs live in conditions of full equality and self-sufficiency and enjoy all the rights and benefits of social and economic progress made by the great Soviet Union.

The more than 60-year experience has shown that the Soviet Union has been making a great contribution to the international struggle of peoples for equality and social progress. Practical steps in that direction were taken shortly after Soviet power had been established. Moscow abrogated a treaty which tsarist Russia signed with Britain in 1907 on the division of spheres of influence in Iran. It renounced concessions and payments which came from Iran as payment against the Tzar's loans. In February 1921 the Soviet republic and Iran signed the first fair treaty in relations between the two neighbouring states, the treaty which ushered in a new stage of mutually beneficial co-operation.

At that time Moscow looked at the future with optimism. We enthusiastically express the hope, read one of the documents on normalisation of Soviet-Iranian relations, that the time will come when the peoples make their governments stop their policy of oppression against the Persian people. That prophecy is now coming true.

Afghanistan, a country which threw off the fetters of British colonialism, also received extensive moral and political support from its northern neighbour at that time. Soviet Russia was the first country to recognise Afghanistan's independence and proclaimed all treaties and agreements which abridged that country's sovereignty null and void. In February 1921 the two countries signed a treaty which began to regulate their relations by the principles of friendship and good-neighbourliness.

A similar treaty was signed with Turkey. Mustafa Kemal, the first president of the Turkish Republic, spoke highly of generous financial and economic aid given by Russia to his country. Our nation, he wrote to Soviet minister Grigori Chicherin, fully appreciates the greatness of the sacrifice made by the Russian nation for the salvation of mankind, including the Moslem countries which are an object of imperialist encroachments.

After the end of World War II, Soviet assistance to Asian and African countries grew even more effective. Moscow's insistent voice was and continues to be heard in all international forums in support of the just demands of developing countries, including the Moslem world. This is well remembered by the peoples of Indonesia, Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Afghanistan. And it must be assumed that the rest of the world, too, still remembers such vigorous actions of Moscow as the demand that London, Paris and Tel Aviv should stop forthwith the aggression against Egypt launched on Washington's instigation in 1956, following the nationalisation of the Suez Canal. Similarly, no one is able to besmear or belittle Soviet assistance to the Arab states that fell victims to the aggression of Israel, which is given all-round support by the United States. Still fresh in the peoples' memory is Moscow's warning against intervention in the affairs of Iran, which was issued by Leonid Brezhnev, head of state, after the beginning of the Islamic revolution. And it is in pursuance of that same policy of support to the liberation movements that the Soviet Union is rendering military assistance to revolutionary Afghanistan, which has become the object of Washington's and Peking's hegemonism.

The Soviet Union gives not only political and moral support or special assistance to peoples embarking on the road of independent development. The socialist country renders developing countries disinterested scientific, technical and economic assistance on a regular basis.

The Soviet Union has assisted in building more than 500 large projects and establishments in 56 other countries. Among them are such world famous projects built in countries of the Moslem world as the hydropower installations on the Nile in Egypt and on the Euphrates in Syria, the first ever

steel plants in Iran, Turkey, Egypt and Algeria, and the complex of Iraq's own oil industry. The Soviet Union cooperates in building another 500 projects in Asian and African countries.

While rendering assistance to the developing world, the Soviet Union does not pursue any selfish aims. Possessing sufficient energy resources of its own, it is not longing for Middle East oil or for the warm seas. This is why many leaders in the Moslem world highly appreciate the role of the land of Soviets in the winning of independence by, and in the process of national development of, newly-free countries. As is stated in a recent address from the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Moslems of Afghanistan and all the world, by its sincere, timely, disinterested and fraternal assistance, the Soviet Union has proved that it is a true friend of the Moslem people of Afghanistan, of all Moslems in the world, in the matter of defence of the independence, freedom and sovereignty of oppressed nations.

The West's attempts to present in a bad light the Soviet Union's role in the developing world pursue quite a definite aim: to divert attention from imperialism's claims to the natural and manpower resources of Asia and Africa from its striving again to dictate its will to the peoples on those continents. The headquarters of revolutionary Afghanistan has urged all brothers in Islam not to allow the imperialists and Zionists to mislead them, and to rise in defence of the revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran.

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

PROSPECTS FOR COMPUTERS IN DIPLOMACY

Moscow MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 12, 1979 signed to press
20 Nov 79 pp 113-116

/Article by Yu. Nikolayev: "Diplomacy and the Computer" under the rubric,
Surveys and Information/

/Text/ The rapid sophistication of electronic computers during the past decade, which played one of the main roles in scientific and technical progress, was also accompanied by persistent attempts to use these machines in sociological investigations, in philology and in other fields of the humanities. Such efforts also affected the area of the study of international relations. In a number of countries they have begun to use computers for analysis of world problems, finding the optimal variants for their solution, predicting the course of events, etc. At the same time, plans have emerged for utilizing the solutions to these problems in the practical work of diplomatic departments—chiefly for the purpose of finding, with the help of computers, the most advantageous course for a given country in complex international situations and conflicts.

During the 1960's, similar attempts in scientific circles of the western nations, especially the USA, were characterized by a kind of enthusiasm which gave birth to an atmosphere of optimism with respect to prospects of using computers in diplomacy. A number of articles and books appeared proposing various methods with the aid of which, in the authors' opinion, the change to "pushbutton diplomacy" was virtually at hand, and so on.

Life, however, reveals that the task was far more complex than was supposed. To the present time, the task is still far from practical solution despite the fact that the diplomatic departments of a number of countries (USA, FRG, Japan and others) have spent vast amounts and are still allocating¹ funds for the creation of computer centers and for conducting research.

1. Similar research is also being conducted by specialists in international affairs in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Judging from fragmentary information which has appeared in various publications abroad, a number of large nations which have diplomatic services with large staffs and a large network of representatives abroad—at embassies, consulates and at missions to international organizations—successfully utilize computers for their bookkeeping and personnel services. Computers are used to support bookkeeping, planning of the budget and control over its execution, and so on. And the systems which process personnel data facilitate personnel registration, selection and training and analysis of statistical data; and on this basis, plans are made for replacements and additions to the staff. Although use of computers at the diplomatic services for the stated purposes "acquaints" them to a degree with electronic computer technology, this does not of course denote significant progress in use of the latter in diplomacy per se.

The use of computers in consular services has a more specific character, and chiefly increases the efficiency of their passport and visa work. The US Department of State utilizes the latest technology to the greatest extent, where the number of passports and visas issued annually is reckoned in the millions. The information retrieval service established for these purposes consists of a central unit located in the USA, and regional centers in Europe (Paris) and Asia (Bangkok) which have direct communications with Washington. If an inquiry from a locality or from an embassy is addressed to the computer at the regional center where data is held on persons to whom entry to the USA is closed, and the reply is not negative, a visa is issued automatically. If the response is negative, the embassy refuses to issue the visa or makes a supplemental inquiry to Washington. Computers are used for similar purposes in the FRG and in Japan (for issuing passports).

It is proper to emphasize that the expediency of utilizing electronic computer technology for bookkeeping, personnel and consular services at diplomatic departments is determined chiefly by the volume of material to be processed by computer. The greater the volume, the more they are justified. And if the volume is extremely great and continues to grow the time comes when use of computers becomes a necessity, to ensure the required efficiency and quality of work in the services cited previously. But in those cases where the volume of information processed does not exceed a defined limit, use of computers does not bring visible advantages with respect to speed and accuracy (as compared to "manual" work and use of ordinary accounting and business machinery) and merely causes a sharp rise in expenses for acquiring the computers, for equipping the computer centers, for operating them, for supporting an increase in the staff, and so on.

The use of computers for information retrieval services affects to an even greater extent work of a purely diplomatic nature. The peculiarities of the information which diplomatic offices receive are, apart from the diversity of problems and questions and their complex interworkings, chiefly characterized by their great variety of form (open and confidential correspondence with foreign countries, internal correspondence, correspondence with different departments in one's own country, etc.); and secondly by the abrupt

changes in the nature and value of this information with the passage of time. For example, an urgent and secret telegram from an ambassador with an evaluation of the situation in his country of residence and the prospects for development of the situation, in a few days and sometimes within hours ceases to be urgent and secret insofar as the development of the events becomes common knowledge, and is reported by the mass information media.

And all of this, obviously, explains the fact that a number of ministries of foreign affairs in certain countries which were about to undertake establishing information retrieval systems for their files and records, came to the conclusion that these systems are too complex and expensive and abandoned their initial plans. Preliminary analysis of this question indicates that such systems, with their extremely high costs for development, setting up and operation, do not provide any sort of obvious advantages in terms of speed and quality of preparing inquiries in those circumstances where the degree of urgency is defined in the foreign affairs ministries not in seconds or minutes but hours or even days. With a well-established system of processing and storing diplomatic records and with a skilled staff which knows its record storage system and is capable of correctly understanding the nature of the information required, the speed of preparation will for all practical purposes not differ significantly from the speed of an information retrieval system, and the quality will be no worse; in a number of cases it will be even better, if the information is of an especially complicated or atypical nature, not envisaged when the system was established.

In the US Department of State, which has huge IBM 370/158² computers, used for storage and data processing and which are connected with computers at other US departments, "The use of computer technology for processing foreign policy information ran into serious difficulties connected with the special style of work at foreign policy offices, based on the large volume of confidential and often unrecorded information, and also with the extremely complex and hierarchical structure of the administration in the foreign policy mechanism."³

It goes without saying that receiving the text of the required document from storage, at a desktop display, immediately after entering the coded classification at the keyboard is convenient; however, the reliability of such a method in responsible work is rather dubious. For the result depends on the precise degree to which each concrete situation is reflected in the program on which the computer operates. In spite of the vast sums which have been spent for creating an information retrieval system in the

2. See R. G. Bogdanov and A. A. Kokoshin, "The USA: Information and Foreign Policy," Moscow, 1979, p 291.

3. Ibid., p 288.

US diplomatic services and which are being spent today for its operation (about ten million dollars a year), there is still insufficient ground to speak of its effectiveness, and obviously a great deal of work is needed to perfect a system of this type. Specifically, it is possible that in order to achieve its purpose, substantial changes would be required in the forms of diplomatic documentation in order to facilitate their use in an information retrieval system.

An interesting problem is presented by use of computers in the legal service system of diplomatic offices. With the significant amount of treaties and agreements which are ordinarily on the books in the treaty law departments of foreign affairs ministries, experience shows that for purposes of establishing systematic control over them, for example, over their effective periods, ordinary accounting and business machines in terms of tabulators, index cards and others, are wholly satisfactory.

However, the matter becomes more complex if the task assigned is to obtain information based on analysis of the content of treaties and agreements, which contain different variants of formulation of similar articles, and so on. Judging by published information, data retrieval systems of this type have not yet been established in foreign affairs ministries, although work is in progress to study this question.

But to all appearances, for some time computers will not be able to compete with a highly skilled specialist in international law in compiling analytical information.

The task of using computers in information and analytical work to support decisions on foreign policy problems made at the governmental level is of a far more complex nature. The United States has since the early 1960's conducted the broadest research and practical work in this area by far, and continues to do so. In the Department of State a large-scale program of introducing computers was begun in 1963, and the groundwork was begun in 1946. However, for a long time these efforts did not provide any amount of practical results. In 1966 President Johnson sent a directive to the heads of US departments and offices, "To test and use all possible means of using computers in order to improve work."⁴ Vast resources were increasingly allotted to introduction of computers in the work of the Department of State as well as that of other departments (especially intelligence); but it was only in 1971 that the Department of State put into operation a system for distribution and processing of documents, the establishment of which is in fact required in order to support work at the next stage—analysis and preparation of foreign policy decisions. This system interfaces with a vast network of like systems at other departments (Pentagon, CIA and others), as well as the systems at university centers, etc., which furnish them and are in turn furnished with required information.

4. According to: "The Computer and Foreign Affairs," Department of State, Washington, 1966, p 1.

Insofar as the return from all these complex, long-term programs continued to be comparatively modest, the work on utilizing computers for the practical ends of US foreign policy acquired a gradual, step-by-step character. (In the 1963 program cited above the opinion had been expressed that creation of an effective system of "control over foreign policy information" would take ten years and would cost approximately 100 million dollars. Life has shown that this opinion was highly optimistic.) At the same time, the US machinery of State rests on the attempt to create data banks, automated information retrieval systems and various "man-machine" models of the international political processes, which exist in the scientific centers of the USA.

The ruling circles of the USA, which in their activities have spared neither money nor effort to introduce computers into the practical work of foreign policy activities of the government and diplomatic departments of the USA, have evidently overlooked the illusory hopes that "push-button" or "computerized" diplomacy can perform a miracle and save them from the downfalls and defeats of the foreign policy of American imperialism, and contradictions of the objective laws of development of human society, are therefore in the final analysis doomed to inevitable defeat. On the one hand, decades of extensive scientific research and experiments, expenditures in the hundreds of millions of dollars for perfecting the computers and supporting their huge staff; on the other, an unbroken chain of failures and defeats in US foreign policy—such are the results to the present time. The prominent American columnist, James Reston, in an article under the characteristic heading, "Chaos in Foreign Policy" summarized the state of the foreign policy and diplomacy of the USA in the following manner: "Recently the inept conduct of United States foreign policy has become an international scandal..."⁵ Reston sees the reasons for this condition in the struggle between rival political groups in the US government and in congress, and declares that "diplomacy is disintegrating," that nearly every day confusing statements are published in the American press of the "self-styled secretaries of state," that is, by political and governmental figures who do not take into consideration the official US position, and so on. However, are these phenomena entirely accidental? Do they not all result from the very nature of the social structure and political system?

If the computers at the Department of State could take all these factors into consideration and could in conclusion make recommendations to the US government to turn from its course of exploiting other nations and peoples and from interfering in their internal affairs, to abandon the arms race and aggressive pretensions—it is obvious that such recommendations could hardly be adopted. At the same time one should not place any faith in the statements of certain American specialists in "computer diplomacy" that

5. "The New York Times", September 21, 1979.

they do make the proper recommendations but the government "ignores" them, and thus the reason for all the troubles. Bourgeois theories on international relations remain within the limited class world-view of the US ruling circles in spite of the strivings of their authors to employ scientific methods such as systems analysis, various mathematical methods and the like. Their recommendations are in general seldom based on any kind of strictly formulated conception of international relations and foreign policy, but are based, in essence, merely upon the experience or intuition of their authors, or on the evaluations of experts, which also have an empirical nature.

It is also necessary to bear in mind that under the conditions of growing complexity in the organizational structure of the great modern states, the need also grows for coordinating the activities and the administrative, economic and ideological organs. This causes a natural tendency for unifying or "linking up" departmental information retrieval systems in a united, government-wide system. Therefore, those departments which have a more acute requirement for computers than others to process the data they receive are faced with the dilemma, either to postpone establishing their own departmental information retrieval system until a projected government-wide system is sufficiently developed or at least defined in rough draft, or to create their own system and not wait until the data base is defined which would permit them to link their system with the government-wide system, and thus risk finding oneself outside the latter. Let us note in passing that to the present time there is not a single country—not even the USA, where work has been progress for a long time, with great intensity—in which such systems have yet been established in the strictest sense of the word.

From another viewpoint, another extreme is occasionally manifested and is expressed in a tendency to create systems which would process totally heterogeneous information. However, the striving to possess a "total" all-embracing system is hardly justified. Obviously, the attempt to combine financial-bookkeeping with a passport and visa system in a diplomatic department with its foreign policy information retrieval system, would make no more sense than let us say combining a refrigerator, vacuum cleaner and a television in one set.

Thus, for the diplomatic services questions of the "compatibility" of their systems with computers from other such systems both within and outside the department requires the most serious analysis and thorough appraisal.

Of course, none of this should in any way lead to conclusions of the inapplicability in principle of computers for the practical requirements of diplomatic departments, nor to a negative appraisal of all the knowledge accumulated in this area. There is a great deal of valuable and well-merited attention given to use of computer technology for creating information retrieval systems, and to use of mathematical methods in research on international relations. It goes without saying that such research can yield fruitful results only on the basis of a scientific, Marxist, well-defined class-analysis of international problems.

In summarizing this brief survey of foreign experience in use of computers in the practical work of diplomatic departments, one may state that this experience completely confirms the expedience of utilizing electronic computer technology in the work of the bookkeeping, personnel and consular services of ministries of foreign affairs. At the same time the volume of data being processed must be sufficiently large that ordinary "non-computer" methods of working in the given areas would turn out to be ineffective in terms of speed and quality. A more complex question, which requires careful preparation by means of appropriate standardization of documents, is the establishment of information retrieval systems for diplomatic archives. As for analysis of foreign policy information and laying the grounds for decisions in foreign policy, a certain amount of time is still required, to conduct new investigations and experiments, before it will be possible to determine the true prospects for use of computers in this area.

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NATIONAL

TASHKENT RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TEACHING CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Moscow BYULLETEN' MINISTERSTVA VYSSHEGO I SREDNEGO SPETSIAL'NOGO
OBRAZOVANIYE SSR in Russian No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 19 Sep 79 pp 19-26

[Article: "Recommendations from the All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference: 'The Russian Language--A Language of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Nations of the USSR'"]

[Text] The All-Union Scientific-Theoretical Conference called "The Russian Language--A Language of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Nations of the USSR" was held in Tashkent on 22-24 May 79.

At the concluding plenary meeting of the conference on 24 May 79, the following recommendations were approved.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist national policy, a productive process is in operation for the development of culture, science, and public education in all union republics. On the basis of the USSR Constitution, all of the citizens of the Soviet Union are provided with the possibility of using their native language and the languages of other nations in our country and to study in their native language in school.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decrees of the party and government on the schools, recommendations of the All-Union teachers conference of 1978, in recent years in the union republics considerable work has been done on improving education and on studying the Russian language along with the native one. Moreover, the participating young people voluntarily and with great desire are studying the Russian language which has become an important means for international interaction.

The practice of teaching Russian is being disseminated in kindergartens, and preparatory classes of general educational schools. The number of schools with parallel language teaching is increasing as are the schools and classes with a more comprehensive study of the Russian language. In a number of higher and secondary specialized educational facilities of the union republics, separate subjects are studied in Russian. Certain achievements have been made in the theoretical and practical training of

teachers, and the content and methodological foundation of Russian language textbooks for national schools have improved. Advanced training institutes for teachers and republic methodological centers are organizing measures for improving the qualification of teachers and they are summarizing the best methods of their work.

Model programs on the Russian language have been developed for preparatory classes, grades 1-3 and 4-10 (11), faculty courses for grades 8-10, lexical-phraseological and grammatical basics, a number of programs for national pedagogical schools and higher educational facilities, as well as recommendations and model programs for ways of improving the qualification of teachers of the Russian language and literature.

At the same time, the increasing national need for a command of the Russian language and a desire to voluntarily study the Russian language along with the native one are not being met in all educational facilities, particularly at the elementary level of education and in a number of rural general educational schools. Studying the state of Russian language teaching and the quality of the knowledge of the participants shows that the level of the practical command of the Russian language does not meet the necessary requirements among a significant portion of the participating youth.

Difficulties in creating the necessary conditions for the complete mastery of the Russian language are explained by the inadequacies in the training and raising the qualifications of teaching personnel, on improved methods of conducting Russian language lessons, lack of adequate development of many urgent problems of modern theory and practice in teaching the Russian language in national schools, inadequate attention given to the organization and conduct of extra-curricular and out-of-school work using the Russian language, and by the lack of improvement in the teaching plans, programs and textbooks. In the union and autonomous republics, the means of mass communication are poorly used for propaganda and for studying the Russian language.

In noting the importance of improving the role of the Russian language under the conditions of modern socialism and scientific-technical progress, with the goals for further significant improvement in teaching the Russian language, the conference recommends:

In the Area of Teaching the Russian to Preschool Children

1. As far as creating the necessary conditions in the localities, the ministries of education of the union republics must organize the study of the Russian language among the older groups of preschool establishments. For this they must put into practice the necessary measures for training the educators and teachers, and for developing program-methodological and other educational materials.

2. The educators, directors of preschool establishments, methodologists, and workers in the organization of public education in carrying out the

"Programs for Education in Kindergarten" must expand the practice of speaking in the native language and in the Russian language, using, with consideration for the particular features and capabilities of preschoolers, various types of children's activities--studies, games, work, as well as daily interaction in the Russian language--during outings, at sport events, and at morning performances. When developing the spoken Russian language in the children, it is advisable to direct attention to its phonetics, lexical, and grammatical aspects.

3. In order to improve the teaching of the native language and the Russian language to preschool children, it is necessary to strive towards strengthening the interrelationship between the kindergarten and the family, consistently render assistance to the parents in developing the spoken language of the children in the family using their native and Russian languages, conduct consultations for the parents and open studies in the kindergarten, and organize an exchange of the methods for developing the native and Russian spoken language among preschoolers.

4. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences (the Scientific Research Institute of Preschool Education, the Scientific Research Institute for Russian Language Teaching in the National School) together with the ministries of education and the scientific research institutes of pedagogy of the union republics and the Scientific Research Institute of the RSFSR National Schools, considering the experience gained in a number of union republics, must develop a model program and make methodological recommendations for teaching children in national preschool institutions along with the native Russian language having stipulated the provision for the continuity of preschool and school teaching of the native and Russian languages.

On the basis of the indicated documents, they must prepare a model methodological set of books, including textbooks for developing the spoken language, readers, a collection of teaching games, printed table games, thematic collections of subjects and topical pictures, audio-visual equipment (record players, slides and films, and so on).

They must organize under the Administration for Preschool Education of the USSR Ministry of Education a Scientific-Methodological Council for issues concerning Russian language teaching in national preschool institutions.

5. The USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogy of the union republics must intensify the scientific research work on sociological, pedagogical, psychological and linguistic problems of bilingualism in the preschool age and in teaching preschool children of non-Russian nationalities the Russian language. They must study the question on organizing special scientific research groups (departments, laboratories) for studying these problems within the Scientific Research Institute of Preschool Education under the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogy of the union republics.

Between 1981-1982 an All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on the problems of improving Russian language teaching in national kindergartens must be conducted.

The USSR Goskomizdat should be requested to organize the publication of collections titled "The Russian Language in the National Kindergartens" (under the publishing house of "Pedagogika").

Within the General Educational National School

1. Comprehensively to raise the educational effectiveness and quality of Russian language lessons and in the national school, creating conditions for the active speaking practice among students providing comprehensive teaching of students with all forms of conversational work--listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Integrally to combine in the process of Russian language teaching, general class, group and individual forms of organizing study and to develop a friendly atmosphere and mutual assistance in studying the native and Russian languages. Subsequently, to teach the students to work independently with the textbook, dictionary, and technical educational materials. To develop within them an interest for independent reading of literature in the Russian language. Under necessary conditions and with the desire of the participants to practice within the senior classes of national schools the use of the Russian language during lessons in other subjects.

2. To assist public education organizations in the organization of schools and classes with the more thorough study of the Russian language, with improving the optional courses in Russian language and literature, attracting the best teachers for them and the best workers in higher education and science.

3. Together with pioneer and komsomol organizations to develop more broadly the extra-curricular and extra-school work in the Russian language, paying particular attention to developing among the students a habit of interacting in the Russian language as an effective means for developing speech practice.

To create in the schools and in extra-curricular establishments, groups for the students desiring to improve their knowledge of the Russian language and to render all possible assistance to school children who are studying the Russian language independently. To recommend conducting school, inter-school, rayon, city, republic, and zonal olympiads and reading conferences on the Russian language and literature, days and weeks for the Russian language in the national school, thematic contests on the Russian language and literature, issuing wall newspapers and radio broadcasts, conducting excursions, outings, collective examinations and discussions of television programs and films; elevate the role of the clubs for international friendship in the propaganda and in studying the Russian language.

4. The organization of public education subsequently should strengthen the teaching and supply basis for teaching the Russian language in the national school; insure the establishment in all national schools of Russian language and literature departments, equipping them with linguaphone equipment and other modern technical devices. To adjust the systematic replenishment of school library holdings with the Russian language literature which is necessary for the students as well as the scientific-pedagogical and methodological literature for the Russian language teachers.

5. The USSR Ministry of Education, the union republic ministries of education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences together with the USSR Academy of Sciences must take measures for the modern preparation and issuing of model teaching-methodology sets on the Russian language for preparatory classes, and grades 1-10 (11) of the national school, model programs and teaching-methodological textbooks for the more thorough study of the Russian language, having reflected in them the demands for oral and written language among students according to grade. To prepare for the near future, methodological requirements for the modern lesson in the Russian language in a national school and recommendations for using technical equipment in the process of Russian language teaching.

On the basis of model programs, to prepare a textbook series for developing oral and written language among the students (collections of exercises, books for extra-curricular reading, textbooks for independent and more thorough Russian language study, material distributing, and others).

To practice conducting zonal meetings and seminars concerning the problems of improving Russian language teaching in the national school.

Within the Professional-Vocational Training Schools

1. The directors and teachers of professional and vocational training schools who are teaching workers in the national language must create the necessary conditions for the more thorough study of the Russian language. They must in every way possible promote the development of the habit of oral and written language among students and the mastery of technical terminology in the Russian language.

For these goals, the state committees on professional and vocational training of union republics, with their supervision, are conducting a partial redistribution of hours in the teaching plans of secondary professional-vocational training facilities for the more thorough study of the Russian language.

2. The state committees of the union republics and oblast administrations of professional and vocational schools must create Russian departments supplied with linguaphone equipment and other technical means of instruction in order to improve the effectiveness of Russian language study in the schools which teach Russian.

3. Organizations of professional-vocational schools and educational departments with national language teaching must more widely distribute the most advanced method of Russian language teachers and with these goals, organize seminars, conferences, open lessons and other measures which promote improving the quality of Russian language teaching.

When gathering staff of Russian language teachers, it is necessary to pay attention to the necessity for attracting trained teachers having a higher education.

It is necessary to summarize and distribute methods of professional and vocational schools of the union and autonomous republics for organizing the teaching of special subjects in Russian in those schools where the necessary conditions exist for this.

4. The role of extra-curricular work in studying the Russian language must be improved, and the more frequent practice must be made of conducting reading conferences, evening gathering, quizzes, group listening to radio broadcasts, television and movie viewing, publishing wall newspapers and bulletins in Russian, and organizing Russian language clubs.

Consistently replenish library holdings of textbooks, educational supplies, books, magazines, and newspapers for the students, as well as scientific--pedagogical and methodological literature for Russian language teachers.

It is necessary to increase the reading activity of the students and constantly expand their reading of material written by soviet and foreign authors in Russian.

Within the Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Schools

1. It is necessary to distribute the experience of higher educational facilities in the Kirgiz, Uzbek, Moldavian and other union republics in Russian language teaching done in public and general educational as well as specialized schools beginning with II-III courses.

Approval should be given to the method of the Dagestanskiy and other universities and institutes in the organization of Russian language learning in I-II courses in the time allotted for studying the subject matter established by the higher educational council. They must develop within students and participants an active interest towards reading general--political and artistical literature in the Russian language.

In the plans for the ideological and educational work of higher and secondary specialized education schools, measures for conducting extra--curricular work in the Russian language with the students and participants must be included.

To promote having students and participants in higher and secondary specialized schools write course work papers and diploma projects (works),

reports and research papers in the specialized area and reports on industrial and pedagogical practice in Russian.

To enlarge the libraries of higher educational facilities and *tekhnikum*s with political, social-economic, artistic literature, as well as literature on general educational and specialized fields in Russian.

2. To practice combined work of Russian language departments in higher educational facilities of a region on collectively writing methodological manuals as well as conducting joint meetings of departments in order to discuss urgent issues of studying and teaching the Russian language.

3. Department (section) heads and Russian language teachers of higher and secondary specialized educational facilities must: devote particular attention to developing the habit of speech, the practical use of the Russian language by non-linguistic students of higher educational facilities and participants of secondary specialized schools in union and autonomous republics.

Methodically to improve the methodology of Russian language teaching of non-linguistic students in higher specialized educational institutions and participants in secondary specialized educational institutions. For this goal, it is necessary to more broadly practice mutual attendance of lectures and practical studies with their subsequent discussions, and to summarize and distribute the best experience of teaching work.

To insure the further expansion of scientific research on problems of the Russian language, the methodology for teaching it in philological faculties of universities and pedagogical institutes.

To establish a permanent communication with philological faculty graduates of universities and pedagogical institutes in order to avail to them necessary methodological assistance.

4. The heads of higher specialized educational institutions and the directors of secondary specialized educational institutions should:

-- take measures for strengthening the material and technical base of the Russian language departments of philological faculties in universities and pedagogical institutes, as well as Russian language departments (sections) of non-linguistic higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. To take measures for supplying the Russian language departments (sections) with modern technical instructional equipment and visual aids;

-- attract more broadly university teachers to render teaching and methodological assistance in Russian language teaching in non-linguistic schools and for raising the level of teaching linguistic disciplines in corresponding faculties of pedagogical institutes;

--upon staffing the Russian language departments of higher educational institutions, pay attention to the necessity of attracting highly trained teachers who have basically a suitable university education;

-- practice publishing collections of scientific works in higher educational institutions of union republics in the Russian language.

5. The ministries of higher and secondary specialized education of union republics, the GUUZ [Glavnoye upravleniye uchebnykh zavedeniy; Main Administration of Educational Institutions] (UUZ) of the ministries and branches must:

--practice conducting regional competitions of student linguistic and literary works in the Russian language area;

--in every way possible promote the improvement in Russian language study in courses on preparing for entrance into higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. To organize Russian language study for those preparatory division students desiring to do so;

--in order to improve Russian language study, open in non-linguistic higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of union republics, Russian language departments equipped with modern technical instruction devices;

--expand the practice of conducting inter-higher educational institutions scientific-methodological conferences, meetings, and seminars in the Russian language. To attract to this, republic and city methodological Russian language teachers associations;

--ensure the annual implementation of the plan to raise the qualifications of Russian language and literature teachers within the jurisdiction of the educational institutions;

--use more broadly the possibilities of a special purpose graduate work for training highly qualified Russian language and literature teachers from among the national personnel;

--in the republic future plans, provide for the preparation and publication of textbooks and instructional aids for 1981-1985 and expanding the issue of educational and instructional-methodological literature in Russian;

--ask the USSR Goskomizdat, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and the USSR State Committee on Cinematography to increase the output of classic Russian, soviet and foreign literary works, as well as records, tapes, films in the Russian language;

--practice conducting zonal methodological meetings and seminars in order to coordinate the work of republic and city methodological associations of Russian language teachers, to exchange experiences in Russian language

teaching, to improve the methodology of teaching it in national groups of higher and secondary specialized educational facilities.

In the Area of Improving the Preparation and Raising the Qualifications of Teaching Staffs

1. To improve the ideological-theoretical and scientific-pedagogical preparation of Russian language and literature teachers; strive to have the teaching of linguistic theory and the level of knowledge of its students and participants of national groups to correspond to the modern demands of science.

2. In order to create the necessary conditions for fluent use of the Russian language by students (pupils) of national departments, intensify the practical direction in Russian language teaching, devoting particular attention to developing the oral and written speech of future teachers, developing in students (pupils) an interest in reading political, artistic and scientific literature in Russian. Significantly increase the requirements for the quality of teaching a practical Russian language course.

3. The heads and directors of pedagogical educational institutions should significantly improve the methodological level and effectiveness in the use of audio-visual and technical equipment for instruction and achieve an integral combination of them with other methods and means of instruction.

4. Improve pedagogical practice, insistently achieve student (pupil) mastering of Russian language teaching methodology in the national school, achieve a thorough understanding of the programs, textbooks, instructional aids, methodological guides, and linguistic sources. To introduce the students (pupils) more widely and substantially to the most progressive methods of Russian language teachers. To improve the forms and methods of training future teachers-philologists in working in the rural school.

5. To improve the system of scientific-research work of Russian language students in the national divisions of the higher educational institutions, in every way possible promote the creative mastery of the subject, more broadly attract students to work in linguistic clubs and student societies, and to participate in republic and All-Union competitions for better work. To use new forms of scientific research work done by the students, achieving an adequate development in them of the habit for research and acquiring special linguistic knowledge.

6. To create the necessary conditions for student and participant work in mastering the Russian language outside of the instruction period. For these goals, to practice having meetings of young people of various nationalities, olympiads, reading conferences, literary gatherings, days and weeks for the Russian language, and inter-higher educational institutions conferences on the problems of Russian language teaching. To expand

the publication of student newspapers in the Russian language, and create Russian language stands and exhibitions in educational institutions and hostels. To provide more quality training for the literary teacher in conducting educational work in school during non-teaching time, particularly in the rural schools, as well as in the schools and classes of the prolonged day.

The USSR Ministry of Education must define the theme of special courses and special seminars which supplement the basic subjects and which provide a more effective preparation for literary teachers for teaching the Russian language in the national school and in the organization of educational work during non-lesson time. It should be considered advisable to provide in the teaching plan of the "Russian Language and Literature in the National School" specialized area, the study of the course: "The Methodology of the Educational Process in the School."

7. Request that the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education examine the recommendations of the union republics on increasing the accepted students into the universities and pedagogical higher educational institutions in the specialized area of "The Russian Language and Literature in the National School." To expand the practice of accepting young people without competitive examinations, as well as transferring students in senior classes on the philological faculties of union republics into universities and pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR, Ukraine, and Belorussia for training Russian area teachers.

To provide the organization and systematic control over the qualification apprenticeship of senior course students in the educational institutions of the RSFSR, UkSSR, and BSSR. Develop conditions and organization for qualification apprenticeship of students.

8. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education should develop new educational plans and instructional-methodological documentation for the specialized areas of "The Russian Language and Literature in the National School," "Pedagogy and Methodology of Primary Education," which provide a more basic preparation in the Russian language for future teachers of national schools.

The ministries of education and the ministries of higher and secondary specialized education of union republics must study the issue and introduce appropriate recommendations on the advisability of conducting entrance exams on the Russian language in higher and secondary pedagogical educational institutions which prepare teachers of primary classes in the national school.

9. The USSR Ministry of Education must improve work on supplying pedagogical higher educational institutions and pedagogical institutes with textbooks and instructional aids on modern Russian literary language and

other linguistic disciplines, as well as with instructional dictionaries which meet the level of modern tasks in preparing the Russian language teacher for the national school.

10. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the ministries of education and ministries of higher and secondary specialized education of the union republics must:

--improve the educational plans for the preschool faculties of pedagogical institutes in order to ensure a more effective preparation of pedagogical educational institution teachers, and methodologists for working in the area of teaching Russian language to children in the preschool institutions;

--develop educational plans and programs for national preschool divisions of pedagogical educational institutions in order to prepare the educators who are teaching the children the basics of Russian conversational language in the preschool institutions.

11. Study the question on creating under the universities, faculties for improving the qualifications of Russian language and Russian language teaching methodology teachers who work in national divisions of higher pedagogical educational institutions, as well as organize under the leading pedagogical institutes and republic universities, faculties and courses for improving the qualifications of Russian language teachers in general educational schools, secondary specialized educational institutes and professional technical educational institutions.

In the courses and seminars for improving the qualifications of teachers, it is necessary to use a variety of forms and methods of instruction--introductory, problematic, and survey lectures, seminars, practical studies, elective courses, excursions, discussion of definite experiences in Russian language teaching, oral practice, thematic discussions on the Russian language, discussions and so on. It is necessary to widely use visual instructional aids, teaching materials, and technical instructional equipment.

12. The institutes for raising teacher qualifications and instructional--methodological departments must develop measures for improving the qualifications of teachers and educators of preschool institutions which teach Russian language to children. They must summarize and distribute the most progressive pedagogical method of teaching the Russian language in the national educational institutions, improve the staff of lecturers, widely attract professors to these studies, as well as teachers of higher educational institutions and other Russian language specialists, experienced school leaders, instructors and methodologists as well as senior teachers, inspectors and Russian language methodologists.

An important means of raising the effectiveness of studies is the differentiated set of student groups in the courses depending upon the actual level of their Russian language knowledge, education, and type of school in which the students work.

13. To improve the work of rayon and city methodological departments for ensuring a high level and the further improvement of work in the schools and rayon methodological Russian language teacher associations of the national schools, on studying and putting into practice the works of the school in the most advanced methods of the best Russian language teachers, and first of all, the experience of instructors-methodologists and senior teachers. To create under the methodological departments, a permanently operating seminar on the Russian language for teachers of elementary, grades 4-7, and 8-10 as well as kindergarten teachers.

14. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences must develop and realize measures for the further improvement of the system and forms of improving the qualifications of the Russian language teachers in the national schools, their certification and apprenticeship; on creating model teaching plans and programs on courses for improving the qualification and self-instruction of the teachers with consideration for their differentiation according to work seniority, type of school, level of education, as well as on creating aids for course participants and the organization of television and radio Russian language courses.

15. The USSR State Committee of the Council of Ministries on Professional and Technical Education together with the USSR Ministry of Education must develop and realize a future plan for improving the qualifications of Russian language teachers of secondary professional and technical educational institutions in institutes for improving teachers.

To organize under educational institutions of the professional and technical education of the union republics, permanently operating courses for studying the Russian language for teachers and experts of production teaching and educators as well as other workers in the system of professional and technical education.

In the Area of Preparing Textbooks and Instructional-Methodological Literature

1. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, ministries of education, ministries of higher and secondary specialized education of union republics, the USSR State Committee and state committees of the union republics on affairs of publications, polygraphy and book sales must take additional measures to improve the content, elevate the ideological-theoretical and scientific level of the entire educational, reference and methodological literature for teachers and Russian language instructors as well as participants and parents. To prepare and issue a series of stable textbooks, instructional aids, reference books, dictionaries and other literature in order to fully satisfy the needs for it by the general educational schools, professional and technical schools, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, as well as the adult population of union republics which studies the Russian language independently.

Stable textbooks and instructional aids should be created on the basis of scientifically based methodological concepts with attention given to the continuity, time periods and stages of instruction, and with consideration for the specifics of the native language and the national culture. One of the main functions of a stable textbook and instructional aid is to equip the students with the basics of the subject matter, and with the ability and habit of using the oral and written language.

In order to create more stable textbooks as well as elective courses in the Russian language and literature, it is necessary to attract the best authorities of scholars and Russian specialists and methodologists of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, republic academies of sciences and university and pedagogical institutes' departments, as well as the best teachers from the general educational schools and professional and technical school teachers.

By no later than 1980, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences must develop a scientifically based method for testing and evaluating school textbooks.

2. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher Education, the USSR State Committee of the Council of Ministers of Professional and Technical Education together with the USSR Goskomizdat and other interested organizations, must develop in 1979 concrete plans for creating and providing educational institutions with textbook sets including: the textbook, literature for the students, methodological aids for the teachers, printed visual aids and audio-visual resources. In 1980-1985 they must issue model textbooks for Russian language and literature for grades 4-10 (11), as well as readers for secondary general educational schools as possible surveys on the basis of which textbook sets in the national schools can be successfully created.

The Russkiy yazyk Izdatel'stvo of the USSR Goskomizdat in 1981-1985 must publish a Russian language dictionary, a brief conversational Russian language dictionary, a dictionary on the combination of words in the Russian language, a dictionary for the difficult items in the Russian language, and Russian-national and national-Russian conversation books.

3. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Goskomizdat must prepare and publish in 1981-1985 a subscription library of the Russian language and literature teacher in the national school in which urgent problems of modern Russian theology would be treated, as would the basis of Russian language teaching in the national school and the foundations for the methodology of teaching Russian literature in the national school.

4. Recommend to the educational organizations, those of the professional and technical education and higher schools, state committees on the affairs of publications, polygraphy and book business of the union republics, to include, as far as possible, into the future plans for publishing instructional literature, an issue of subscriptions for teachers and Russian

language instructors in national general educational schools, professional and technical educational institutions and tekhniums on the example of the RSFSR Ministry of Education and Goskomizdat, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education and Goskomizdat which issue such subscriptions for teachers in national schools in their own republics.

5. Local organizations of public education, school leaders, professional and technical educational institutions, higher educational institutions and methodological institutions together with trade union organizations and culture departments must give more attention to creating library holdings of instructional and methodological literature on the Russian language and its proper use.

It should be considered absolutely necessary to create in each school a library fund of scientific-pedagogical and methodological literature. Besides stable textbooks and instructional aids on the Russian language, this fund must also include the classics of Marxism-Leninism, CPSU documents and those of the Soviet state, the most important works of leading Soviet pedagogs, a set of educational programs, methodological aids, including aids for elective courses as well as program-methodological literature for extra-curricular and outside of school work, and series of subscription literature for the schools and teachers.

6. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Goskomizdat, the ministries of education and state committees on the affairs of publications, polygraphy and book business of union republics must develop and realize measures directed at improving the quality of polygraphic work, increase the titles and copies of books published in the "School Library" series in the Russian language and more fully supply the rural schools with these books.

The Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Writers' Union and writers' unions of union republics should be requested to study the question on creating artistic and scientific-popular Russian language books for extra-curricular reading for students of national schools.

7. The USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, academies of sciences of union republics, and scientific research institutes of schools (pedagogical) of union republics, must create in the near future a series of works on urgent problems of Russian language teaching in secondary educational institutions of union republics, on the role of the Russian language and literature in formulating a communist world outlook among the students. The USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences must issue in the near future works on Russian language and literature teaching methodology in the national school as well as systematic studies on elementary Russian language teaching.

The task for scholars-philologists in preparing papers concerning urgent didactic and psychological problems of Russian language teaching should be considered most important.

8. Particular attention should be given to improving the quality of the publication of instructional literature in the Russian language for higher educational institutions. Textbooks and instructional aids on the Russian language and literature for students of the national divisions of universities and pedagogical institutes must promote the improvement of the students' oral and written language and their mastery of the fundamentals of professional skill.

In order to improve the publication of textbooks and instructional aids, the USSR Ministry of Higher Education and the USSR Ministry of Education must develop a list which provides the complete supply of instructional literature in Russian on all the subjects included in the teaching plans of the higher educational institutions.

9. The Vysshaya shkola Izdatel'stvo of the USSR Goskomizdat and the Prosveshcheniye Izdatel'stvo of the RSFSR Goskomizdat must create special instructional aids (guidance) for "Linguaphone Courses on the Russian Language and Literature" for students of secondary general educational schools, professional and technical schools and secondary specialized educational institutions as well as students of higher educational institutions.

10. The Main Exhibition Committee of the USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy should be asked to periodically organize exhibitions of textbooks, visual instructional aids, teaching materials, and modern technical equipment for Russian language teaching. Exhibitions and competitions among the best books and aids in Russian should regularly be conducted at displays of the achievements of the national economies of union and autonomous republics.

The ministries and branches which are responsible for preparing textbooks and instructional-methodological literature in the Russian language, must create the necessary conditions for authors and author collectives to develop additional steps to encourage the best author collectives.

In the Area of the Means for Mass Information

Measures should be taken for the further improvement in the role of the press, information agencies, television and radio as propaganda devices of the Russian language and important instruments of the Communist Party in educating the entire Soviet nation in the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism, Soviet patriotism and friendship of the USSR peoples. To do this it is necessary:

1. To recommend to TASS, the Novosti press agency, newspaper editors, and television and radio to concentrate their attention on improving the ideological-political, scientific and aesthetic level of broadcasts and publications in the Russian language, to show more broadly the role of the Russian language as a consolidating force in the multi-national labor collectives, particularly at new project sites, and in forming new working

class forces. The significance of the Russian language as a means of communication between the people in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, scientific and cultural institutions, and in schools and the family should be clearly and thoroughly displayed.

To show more thoroughly the significance of the Russian language as a language of international interrelations of the USSR peoples.

In published materials, television and radio broadcasts in the Russian language, an important aspect of the content must be the propaganda of the Soviet way of life and such signs of the present which show the advantages of socialism in various aspects of labor and the soviet peoples' way of life, and which give rise to standards of mutual assistance and friendly competition in order to strengthen and develop our great motherland.

2. To concentrate the efforts of the press, television and radio on exposing the historical role of the Russian language and literature in to give the peoples of our country access to the achievements of Soviet and world culture and to modern works of advanced art.

To illuminate in a variety of ways the experience of extra-curricular and non-school work on the mastery of the Russian language by the young people, club work, and the activities of courses, clubs, and olympiads; meetings among students of various nationalities, Russian language days, and teachers conferences.

3. TASS, the Novosti press agency, newspaper and magazine editors, and television and radio must activate work on overcoming the monotony of the forms and styles of materials published in the Russian language, and more boldly use the active forms such as quizzes, homework, contests; constantly use the letters from readers, viewers and listeners. Attract the most authoritative and capable popularizers of the Russian language, artistic and literary experts, writers and journalists to participate in preparing publications.

To raise the requirements of authors, editors, correspondents, reviewers, and announcers to adhere to the standards of the Russian language, which is a colorful means for communist education and for forming a Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

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NATIONAL

PROBLEMS WITH CULTURAL FACILITIES AT CONSTRUCTION LOCALES

Improving Entertainment Along the Ob'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by R. Romanov, director, Tomsk Oblast Party Committee Public Affairs and Information Office: "Reach Each Shift with a Song"]

[Text] The once uninhabited areas of the Ob' are coming to life before our eyes. Geologists, transportation workers, construction workers and oil workers have blazed a trail through the swamps, quagmire and marshy tayga; they are raising new settlements and cities in the Siberian tayga. The government is spending 20,000 rubles annually on each new settler in our area. This is a lot of money but it is being spent with an eye to the future. This year alone, the oil producers in the northern area of Tomsk intend to provide 10 million tons of petroleum and 12.5 million tons in 1980. Animal husbandry and farming are being intensively developed in an area of long unplowed, wide open spaces and inaccessible flood plains.

Although the map of Tomskaya Oblast is still dotted by points which can only be reached by helicopter, people are successfully overcoming this distance. In many places, they are working on the so-called shift method.

In carrying out the CPSU Central Committee's decree "Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination," the oblast party organization is directing the efforts of ideological institutions toward ensuring that there is a process of comprehensive cultural development concurrent with the intensive development of the industrial system in the newly settled territories. Party officials have developed a solid slogan: "Raise the level of the workers' intellectual

life to the level of development of their productive forces." Two basic directions have been set for accomplishing this task. On the one hand, this means recruiting creative forces from central areas--temporary engagements in Siberia by representatives of artistic intellectuals from Moscow, Leningrad and other major cities; and, on the other hand, it means beefing up local cultural and art facilities, organizationally and creatively. Both of these directions have been put into the five-year, comprehensive cultural services plan for oblast workers. The plan was jointly developed and approved by the Tomsk Party Committee and the RSFSR Ministry of Culture.

The opinion exists that it is not easy to rely on scheduled commitments in the cultural sphere, especially in setting up concerts. Supposedly, too much depends upon a personal understanding between managers and performers and breakdowns are unavoidable. In our opinion, this point of view justifies the lack of a system in cultural services for remote locations; it is extremely convenient for indulging "happenstance."

Our plan is directed at reducing breakdowns to a minimum and to bringing a uniform, clear-cut and reliably functioning system to the concerts for rural residents and workers in the northern and remote regions.

First, the Aurora Borealis Festival is held in the oblasts throughout the entire period of navigation on the Ob and its tributaries, as a rule, from May to October; the primary purpose of this festival is to provide the oblast's residents an opportunity to get acquainted with the country's best creative groups. The decision was made to hold Days of Culture in the winter in villages and at shift-work sites. This is a unique form of creative accountability of local efforts to the oblast's workers.

Finally, the third form is organizing public information trips during important economic campaigns.

This summer, the 14th Aurora Borealis Festival was held in the oblast. This means that it has become a traditional, settled, essential form of cultural service to the workers. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan alone, the festival consisted of over 7,000 concerts and performances which were attended by over 1.5 million spectators.

The itinerary of this traditional holiday of the arts encompasses all the oblast's rayons. In the seven floating cultural

facilities of the oblast's cultural administration, artists have reached the most inaccessible settlements of the Ob' and its tributaries--Chulym, Ket', Vasyugan, Tym.

The festival stimulated a requirement to build stages on the banks. There are presently 36 of them; on Aurora Borealis concert days, up to 3,000 spectators gather around each of them. The floating cultural facilities travel 60,000 kilometers serving over 400 populated areas.

The festival does not just consist of concerts. It invariably provides guidance to local cultural institutions and it provides an opportunity for amateur artistic groups to meet with the masters and to raise the level of their performances and programs with assistance from qualified specialists in all fields and, finally, it gives them an opportunity to talk frankly about creative problems.

In turn, the tour along the Siberian rivers and the close contact with new audiences makes an unforgettable impression on each group of performers. There are memories of the marvelous Siberian landscapes. the remarkable rests on the water and, most importantly, the direct meetings with the people who are transforming Siberia. Meetings which provide a gift of inspiration.

But, the Aurora Borealis Festival is limited by navigation. While philharmonic groups and performers constantly travel to the area in winter, there is a noticeable deterioration in cultural activities then.

During the past winter, Days of Culture were held for the first time in the cities, villages and shift-work sites in Tomskaya Oblast. The decision to organize these days was based on the desires of delegates to the oblast party conference. Just as there cannot be any intermission in exploiting natural resources, there cannot be any in promoting the arts. The winter Days of Culture for the oblast's cities in Tomsk and for the oblast residents in cities and rayons must become a natural continuation of the large-scale summer festival of the arts--this was the decision made by the secretariat of the Tomsk Oblast Party Committee in December.

The Days of Culture have stimulated the oblast's cultural life. Performances and concerts and creative meetings and proceedings of professional and amateur groups were held in 35 populated areas and construction settlements in Aleksandrovskiy, Kolpashevskiy, Kargasokskiy, Asinovskiy, Bakcharskiy and Tomskiy rayons.

For example, the Tomsk Days of Culture were conducted in the young oil city of Strezhevoy and in Kolpashevo and Asino. During the severe January cold, composers, writers and a Tomsk Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra group arrived by aircraft; an exhibit by the Tomsk artists A. Yevtikhiyev and Yu. Pavlov opened at the Construction Worker Cultural Center; the artists displayed a series of drawings on the shift-workers' life. Beyond the 60th parallel, there were cordial meetings between party officials and scientists and between leading workers and amateur artistic groups.

During the Tomsk Days of Culture, the oblast drama theater put on a performance of "The Kid" in the northern city of Kolpashevo and, in Asino, they put on "Exceeding His Authority" based on the play by V. Chernykh.

A month later, in February, Kolpashevo held Days of Culture in Strezhevoy.

When the spring floods were over, along with the Aurora Borealis Festival flotilla, the oblast public affairs train went on the circuit which extended to the livestock growers and machine operators; the rayon public affairs trains also set out on their journey; their experience should be especially mentioned. The development of these trains and their activities reflect another aspect of our work--the organizational and creative strengthening of local efforts, enhancing the level of these efforts and developing amateur talent activities. The decision to set up the public affairs trains was made in a joint decree of the oblast Council of Trade Unions, the oblast cultural administration and the oblast organization of the Knowledge Society; in the rayons, the trains were set up based on the decisions of the rayon party committees and the rayon executive committees.

Cultural services for the shift-work sites are constantly monitored by party committees. Uniform, integrated plans for ideological work within these groups are developed and implemented with the joint participation of oblast party committee offices, local party agencies and oblast ideological organizations.

Setting up conditions which meet contemporary requirements for ideological indoctrination at each job is part of the system of comprehensive ideological persuasion of the workers and of cultural services for them. People will go to public political events--meetings, discussions, political news sessions--more willingly when they are conducted in clean, comfortable, especially well-decorated facilities.

Last year, the oblast party committee assigned the mission of establishing centers for public political work to production groups. Their prototypes were the reading rooms which operated at livestock farms, construction sections, at many enterprises and in dormitories. In contrast to the reading rooms, the centers for public political work are brought as close as possible to the job and operate under the direct supervision of the primary party organization.

Many of the centers already have not only radios and television sets but also movie matinees and tape recorders; displays for the group's awards and stands for socialist competition have been set up. Performances and concerts by amateur and professional artists are organized here, leading workers are honored and, when necessary, the comrade's court sits here. This is a small shop club with its entire system of ideological work as close as possible to the job.

The centers provide a daily organizational, ideological and political influence on the group. They provide a good opportunity for enlisting the efforts of specialists, enterprise managers and representatives of the enterprise's public organizations for systematic indoctrination work; they also provide a good opportunity for establishing scheduled procedures for business meetings and for getting acquainted with the arrangements for artistic and cultural services. But, while the reading rooms are well established in the plans for modern livestock farms, it is hard to find an enterprise where facilities for the group's social center have been anticipated.

Time has put us in the mood for the fascinating, long-term prospects of industrial development for the uninhabited areas of Siberia. It has persistently demanded that the intellectual life of the people who are transforming this hidden area should not lag behind the scope and level of their remarkable deeds.

Construction Sites Cultural Problems

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 16 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by L. Savel'yeva and N. Fomina, STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA correspondents: "There Should Be Fire in the 'Hearth': Why Cultural Figures are Rare Guests at the Most Important Construction Sites of the Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] "The modern 'backwoods' is not a remote village or the tayga. It is our numerous settlements for construction workers."

This is how V. Borodich, deputy chairman of the Combined Construction Committee of the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction Association, expressed the essence of our national problem. The problem is one of culture for the regions which are called major construction sites.

Let's visit one of them--the Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydroelectric Power Plant in the hydroelectric power plant construction workers settlement of Cheremushki. The streets are deserted in the evening. Even on Saturday, the day for dances, nothing breaks the quiet since this main event in local cultural life is conducted...at the motor vehicle facility, in one of the garages. For ten years, the residents have concentrated on the Cultural Center which is being built. They lived in hopes that artists would come sometime and that various circles and schools of art would appear. But, for now, there is only a solitary drama circle. When it was announced that they were accepting members and everybody heard that the director would be Mikhail Starodub, an artist of the Soviet Armed Forces Central Academy's theater, people poured in right off their work shifts.

"It seemed like the entire 40,000 residents of Cheremushki and Myna (a neighboring settlement) came and I could only take 20 people," said M. Starodub.

Once a year, a billboard of the Soviet Armed Forces Theater, which is a sponsor of the construction site, appears in the settlement. The story of this sponsorship is interesting. A troop was being shown the hydroelectric power plant from a helicopter; as a treat, they set down at Cheremushki and the artists were immediately taken to task. But, what if they hadn't landed? The theater sponsors enough as it is--Moscow plants and military units. Moreover, sponsorship vacancies for all the Moscow theaters are primarily taken by Moscow enterprises.

So, the settlement just has a little: one billboard, one circle and one unfinished Cultural Center. This is why it is boring on the streets in the evening. And, a solitary passer-by does not suspect--and if you told him, he would not believe it--that he, it seems, is sponsored by such powerful organizations as the USSR Ministry of Culture and the country's cinematographers, writers, artists and composers unions, which, in conjunction with the Komsomol Central

Committee, have adopted a joint decree on "Cultural Services for Workers' Collectives of the National Komsomol Accelerated Construction Sites."

A resident of Sayanskiy does not feel the effect of culture. No wonder. Last year, for example, of the three anticipated artistic teams, only one arrived. At the RSFSR Ministry of Culture, they explained that the kray culutral administration carries the main load; in turn, it also compiles the comprehensive plan of cultural services for hydroelectric power plant construction workers. Let's look at this plan.

Scratch the first two months. March got underway with two envoys of the Kranoyarsk Philharmonic Society--violinist Rivkin and bayanist Yurist--who conducted musical evenings in the dormitories and reading rooms. Evidently, these evenings were conceived as the preparatory phase for receiving the Kranoyarsk Philharmonic Society's symphony orchestra which visited Cheremushki soon afterwards. Further, we find a group from Altay which made short visits for concerts and a ballroom dancing demonstration. On this note, the comprehensive plan, as its compilers called it, ends.

This is the cultural atmosphere for the construction workers of the Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydroelectric Power Plant, a construction site which is typical in the sense that it is indistinguishable from the 150 National Komsomol Accelerated Construction Sites. But, along the Baykal-Amur Mainline, there is a special, "individual" plan for cultural development. It is called a coordinated plan. Among the performers are respected organizations of the Russian Federation: the State Motion Picture Association, the State Composers Publishing House and all the artistic unions.

Tours are the primary, outstanding force in the plan. As a rule, the cultural boom occurs during the three summer months. Culture is sold at wholesale, so to speak, in quantity. The quantity irrepressibly grows as though somebody were trying to set a sort of record: if 979 concerts were given on the circuit in 1975, there will be 2,300 in 1978!

The Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydroelectric Power Plant is not very lucky. The Baykal-Amur Mainline is lucky. But, it is interesting that every third person leaving either construction site leaves due to his dissatisfaction with the cultural life. A paradox? Not at all. The tours, concerts and sponsorship are all on a hit or miss basis. Who coordinates the activities of the various organizations? Who is interested in the construction workers themselves and what they need?

Culture at the construction sites is frequently a guest passing through: it flies in--and flies away. It is not able to play the primary role and it is only suitable as a supplement to the permanent cultural life which must be built just as firmly and thoroughly as a railroad. As a hydroelectric power plant. And it must be planned in just as scientifically based a manner as an engineering project. At any young people's construction site, there is an unheard of explosion of creativity: every other person is a poet. And, what a number of interesting amateur associations and companies appear! The stimulus for this is provided by the very spirit of the construction site, by its intensity. All the amateur creative activities that life itself gives birth to at these locations need help. Who will provide it? Only 1 out of 10 cultural employees are still on the Baykal-Amur Mainline. Many are leaving because the construction site took them by surprise: Where to begin? After all, it is not easy to organize spare time activities for such a large army of young people. How can it be done? What should be used as a model? Who has studied the cultural needs and traditions? Who has synthesized the experience of numerous construction sites? After all, culture should be established on the basis of the required, comprehensive research, according to scientific recommendations on methods.

This was also noted in the Baykal-Amur Mainline plan. In conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences (the Sociological Research Institute, the Siberian Branch and the Far East and Urals Scientific Centers), the Cultural Scientific Research Institute is responsible for these studies. However, a plan is a plan but in actuality.... As Ye. Larichev, the deputy director of the Cultural Scientific Research Institute, informed us, the institute is not studying this topic. "This is the first I've heard of it!" Z. Golenkova, the scientific secretary of the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, responded to our question. It turns out that they made up a plan and...forgot about the cultural development of such a major and promising region as the Baykal-Amur Mainline.

But, this is only one aspect of the problem. A second aspect lies in the fact that local cultural life does not have the most vital element--a roof over its head. For ten years, they have been building the Cultural Center in Cheremushki. There is not a single, basic, cultural center or club in Tynda or in any other Baykal-Amur Mainline settlement. After all, this is the very foundation of

cultural life in any city or settlement for young people--it is not by accident that it is called the "hearth." This is the basic minimum, a sort of point of departure. Just like a good library. Just like gymnasiums. It is an obvious truism: the construction worker has a difficult work environment and he frequently has to live in places far from "civilization"--this means he has to create the conditions for a full spiritual life.

Incidentally, the supervisor of any major construction site also dreams of starting social, cultural and consumer services at his facilities. But, he is not alone.... By the way, there is an exception--the Kolymaskaya Hydroelectric Power Plant.

"This is the only construction site," said G. Masloski, the chief of the Main Construction Administration for Eastern Electric Power Plants and Networks, "where we have stood firm."

He said this with pride. Although he personally, Masloski, had signed numerous reprimands for the construction supervisor of the Kolymaskaya Hydroelectric Power Plant. This is the way it is--we'll write a reprimand but think commendation. Does violating financial discipline mean "standing firm?"

While planning the number of workers in one paragraph, Gosplan obviously allocates insufficient resources for social, cultural and domestic services in another. This means that to create the necessary environment for people, the construction supervisor must become a...criminal.

Of course, the businessman always has had and always will have the rails and equipment on the front burner--the things that he could answer with his head for. In the best case, he will "illegally" build living quarters. He has a special attitude toward the Cultural Center. Ask any construction supervisor: is a Cultural Center necessary?

"Yes, and how!" he willingly agrees. But, he will inevitably continue, "but, you know how much we need living quarters, don't you? And nurseries? They can't be had for a song."

Production and living quarters--the number one problems. Culture can wait; it can be relegated to an indefinite "later." And, don't be in a hurry to accuse the businessman of shortsightedness. He still has to be taught to consider culture as number one, just like the facility.

During the inspection, this is how it turned out: after finishing the industrial construction site, they finally begin the Cultural Center. It appears as a fine farewell gesture.

But, what does this "gesture" cost? Let's turn to the figures. A third of the people leaving directly indicate the cause: dissatisfaction with the cultural life. A third, at Sayany, for example, this is a thousand specialists a year, specialists who have already learned to work with a high return. During the last five years, this means 5,000 workers--the precise number of workers the construction site is short today. Newcomers arrive and they need time to get on top of things. Not just the hoists are up in the air. If you add up the losses, the costs of a Cultural Center would probably look like pocket money in comparison.

But, what about the social losses? Thousands of young men and women arrive at the construction site, as a rule from large cities. The school has firmly reinforced the requirement for all-round development in the individual. Now, obeying the impulse to create, be daring and live for something important, the young man goes to build the most powerful hydroelectric plant in the world. Suddenly, he winds up in a sort of cultural vacuum. They tell him--an impetuous, restless person who is opening up and conquering the world and who sympathetically responds to any sign of spiritual life: "just work!" After work, he has a cot in an overcrowded dormitory. Now, there are already many "old timers" who customarily sit on their cots in the evening, educating the newcomers and introducing them to the life of "real men." How many of them simply no longer notice that they are "bored?" How many of those who left have become disillusioned with the construction site once and for all?

After all, it would seem that this is precisely the kind of construction site which is destined to be a real school for regular construction workers, a school whose graduates are not only highly skilled specialists but also people with a contemporary cultural outlook, educated people with superior spiritual needs. The kind of people who will establish the unconditional prestige of a noble, intelligent vocation for the construction worker.

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NATIONAL

REVIEW OF BOOK ON RELIGIOUS AND ATHEISTIC SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 11, 1979 pp 90-92

[Article by B. A. Lobovik: "Sociological Research on Questions of Religiousness and Atheism"]

[Text] Solution of the basic ideological task of the development of socialism--the fostering of the ideologically convinced, thoroughly-developed builder of communist society and his active position in life--presupposes an increase in the effectiveness of all units in ideological-educational work and, above all, in those units which mold a scientific-materialistic view of the world. High effectiveness of this work is impossible without a knowledge of the mechanisms responsible for trends in the process of molding the scientific world view, overcoming religious views and forming an atheistic consciousness.

In recent years concrete sociological research--the basic task of which is "thorough analysis of the spiritual life of society and the development of scientifically valid recommendations," as the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" emphasizes--has become an important method for studying these mechanisms. Theoretical premises are being established, and practical activities of party, community and cultural-educational organizations and educational institutions are being organized on the basis of this research.

Today considerable experience has been amassed in conducting concrete sociological investigations of modern religiousness and atheistic conviction among different strata of the population. In the Ukraine, the works of L. A. Anufriyev (Odessa), Ye. A. Griniv (L'vov), Ye. K. Duluman, A. A. Yeryshev, A. S. Onishchenko, V. K. Tancher (Kiev), V. V. Pavlyuk (Rovno), I. I. Fursina (Simferopol') are specifically devoted to these questions. The monograph of Candidate of Philosophical Sciences

V. D. Kobetskiy (Leningrad) is one of the most significant in terms of the breadth of the statement of the problem.*

This work's distinction from analogous ones consists primarily of the author's particular attention to positive problems of scientific atheism and to studying evaluations of religion from the viewpoint of nonbelievers, that is, to the content of atheistic public opinion.

The author gives a brief presentation of the marxist-leninist conception of ways of overcoming religion and shaping a scientific-atheistic world-perception. In particular it reveals the socio-economic dependence of the gradual dying off of religion in our country and shows that the Communist Party has never regarded the dissemination of atheism as an end in itself, but has subordinated it to the interests of class struggle and of the building of socialism and communism, striving to bring historical creation within the reach of all workers, including believers.

Having employed complex analysis of the problem, the author examines the reduction of religiousness and the dissemination of atheism in the country as a single process, directed at the education of the new man with a scientific world-view and high moral ideals. This is facilitated by the entire course of socio-economic transformations which have occurred during the years of Soviet rule, by the victory of the new communist ideals and the standards of socialist society and by the great ideological educational work of the Communist Party.

One of the chapters of the monograph is completely devoted to investigating of the very process of overcoming religiousness and disseminating atheism in the country and to the role of party and public organizations in it. The author examines in detail the process of the organization and development of sociological research in this direction. Beginning the review with the first local surveys of the levels of religiousness, the class composition of groups of believers and the content of the church's propagative activity which were conducted in the 1920's, he shows how methods of investigation were improved as experience was gained and the solution of which theoretical and practical tasks were facilitated by the sociological materials obtained.

V. D. Kobetskiy grouped the research problems into three basic trends: the dynamics of reducing the number of believers in the country; the irregularity of this process in different socio-demographic strata and categories of society and decrease in the intensity and change in the character of religious beliefs. Analysis of the dynamics of the level of religiousness showed that the breaking of the masses with religion

*V. D. Kobetskiy, "Sotsiologicheskoye izucheniye religioznosti i ateizma" [Sociological Investigation of Religiousness and Atheism], Leningrad, Izd. Leningradskogo universiteta, 1978, 118 pp. References to the book are given in the text.

"does not represent a straight line of decrease, but a complex process including periods of relative stabilization and even some revival of religiousness and also periods of sharp reduction in it. The only constant was the general tendency to overcome religion, which depends on the progress of socio-economic and cultural transformations in the country" (p 16).

This conclusion and the concrete material supporting it have considerable counterpropaganda potential inasmuch as they refute the inventions of "sovietologists" about the supposedly unstable character of Soviet citizens' atheism, the falsifications about the status of believers in the USSR, and the Soviet state and Communist Party's attitude toward religion. With a great deal of factual material the author demonstrates the consistent implementation in our country of the provisions of the USSR Constitution on freedom of conscience and also the steady decrease in the religiousness of citizens as the result of the influence of factors characteristic of developed socialism, such as community of the socio-economic interests of different strata of the population and high ideological-political and moral solidarity of workers, the friendship of the peoples and their devotion to the ideals of the Communist Party.

The reader's interest will also be provoked by the characterization of religiousness in terms of certain demographic traits made on the basis of previously unpublished materials of concrete investigations. These data will facilitate more precise differentiation of educational work among different categories of believers.

On the basis of comparison of the materials obtained in the 1920's and 1930's and at present, the author has stated a number of views about the dependence of the intensity of religiousness on the category of the believers. In particular, the book concludes that gradual loss of distinct ecclesiastical-dogmatic ideas about the supernatural is occurring in the modern believer with retention in everyday consciousness of only different sorts of mystic prejudices. This indicates the transition of a great many people from the category of "firm believers" to the category of "vacillating believers."

It should be noted that the concept of "religiousness" has still not acquired a definitively settled content in sociological and socio-psychological research. As a rule, traditional-dogmatic concepts and cult behavior are meant (V. D. Kobetskiy also follows this). These far from exhaust the main thing--the world-view aspect of the problem. The break with ecclesiasticism is an undeniable fact, taking place not only in socialist society. But it far from always means a decrease in the intensity of the mystic concepts retained in some people in the form of a philosophical-idealistic world-perception and in others in the form of the most primitive mysticism. This is why it is so important to determine to what extent these phenomena may be correlated with the concept of "religiousness."

The necessity of refining its objective, stable criteria has today become extremely acute in connection with many sociologists' attempts to develop a typology of religiousness and atheistic convictions. Most investigators (including the author of the monograph under review) agree that the most important essential criteria for evaluating believers is their religious consciousness and religious behavior, although the content of each of these characteristics is far from identical.

Matters are still more complex with the question of establishing a typology for nonbelievers and atheists, who today compose the overwhelming majority of the country's population. In proposed schemes this category has proven to be still less studied and often distorted as the result of unfounded simplifications or generalizations. Here V. D. Kobetskiy also did not avoid some errors. Essentially, by placing an equal sign between the concepts of "nonbelievers" and "atheists" he thus distinguishes two typological groups which contain approximately 90 percent of those investigated. The criteria for their grouping, however, are insufficiently disclosed and in our view do not take into consideration fundamental characteristics capable of serving as an objective basis for classification. Figuratively speaking, in developing scientifically reliable typological characteristics of the nonbelieving segment of the population, the author has left one shore without pulling in to the other.

A great deal of attention is devoted in the book to sociological analysis of atheistic and social thought as a factor regulating people's conduct and facilitating successful fulfillment of the tasks of communist education. Under conditions of developed socialism public opinion often acquires decisive significance. And if isolated negative phenomena persist in the labor collective, including the religiousness of certain of its members, then in many ways this is determined by the low effectiveness of public opinion or its incorrect orientation.

The investigation of public opinion on questions of religion and atheism conducted by V. D. Kobetskiy encompasses different social strata of workers of a number of cities of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. In it particular attention is devoted to the investigation of sources and channels of information on questions of religion and scientific atheism, analysis of the role of religion and the church in the life of society and their influence on the development of culture, the relationship of religion and morality, religion and science, the necessity of conducting scientific-atheistic propaganda, etc.

In analyzing the characteristics of the sources of information on questions of religion and atheism, the author establishes definite differences in the extent of the use of this information by people depending on their belonging to believers or nonbelievers. It is a pity that V. D. Kobetskiy limited himself here predominantly to enumerating the differences. Detailed analysis of them would have been of great interest.

The basic characteristics of atheistic public opinion are of interest. On the basis of statistical data the author demonstrates that the main reasons for the victory of atheism in our country are primarily the profound socio-economic transformations, the rise in the population's level of literacy and of general culture, the strengthening of communist ideals and, finally, the scientific-atheistic work conducted in the country. Giving an all-over evaluation of the status of the problem, the author writes, "The answers to the question of the prospects of the existence and overcoming of religion, in our opinion, may serve as a general and most dramatic index of the antireligious orientation of public opinion" (p 75). Moreover, a number of facts are cited which indicate that the process of the formation of atheistic public opinion in our country is still not completed.

As an additional index of the trend of public opinion the author examines the attitude of different categories of the population to antireligious propaganda. In it an evaluation of the effectiveness of atheistic education emerges. Investigations conducted primarily among intellectuals, rural youth and young students indicated that the view that scientific-atheistic propaganda is necessary is supported by a majority of citizens but varies substantially in dependence on the place of residence and other demographic characteristics of those examined. This again indicates the importance of a differentiated approach in organizing atheistic propaganda among different categories of the population.

In evaluating V. D. Kobetskiy's monograph as a whole, it should be said that it makes a definite contribution to the development of the problem and unquestionably will attract the attention not only of sociologists engaged in studying problems of religion and atheism but also of practical workers directly conducting atheistic work among believers. The author's sociological material, conclusions and discussions will facilitate the solution of a number of problems in ideological work and in the formation of the communist conviction of the Soviet people.

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REGIONAL

OBLAST PARTY HEADS DEPLORE SHORTCOMINGS

Mordovskaya ASSR Livestock Techniques

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by A. Berezin, first secretary of the Mordovian Obkom: "Specialist at the Head of the Brigade"]

[Text] Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev set tasks for agricultural workers in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. And their successful accomplishment will largely depend on the skillful organization of the production process itself in the brigade and livestock section. Many young competent specialists have come to the fore in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock sections and in the brigades in Mordovia recently. Their role in the realization of the production processes and in the introduction of progressive experience and scientific achievements has risen. Considerable attention is paid to the work with middle-tier specialists in the republic.

The oblast party organization is guided in their training primarily by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Measures To Retain Skilled Personnel in the Agriculture of the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone." Combining trust in and respect for the specialists with high-minded exactingness, we aspire to develop in them a sense of high responsibility for their entrusted field and to create the conditions for fruitful work.

Since the start of this five-year plan approximately 670 specialists have been sent to the brigades, divisions, livestock sections and animal husbandry complexes. These are, as a rule, people with higher and secondary specialized education. Many managers with sound practical work experience have entered tekhnikums. Furthermore, every year more than 750 kolkhoz and sovkhoz production subdivision managers improve their qualifications in the republic agricultural management school. Permanent republic and rayon schools of progressive experience are another form of training.

Correspondence study has become an important factor for improving professional and political knowledge. Over 3,000 agricultural workers are currently studying through the correspondence department of the Mordovskiy State University imeni Ogarev and in the agricultural tekhnikums without taking time off from work. Many young people from the countryside are receiving correspondence tuition from the VUZ's and tekhnikums of other oblasts and republics. Farm scholarship students alone in the VUZ's and tekhnikums number approximately 1,500.

There are many leaders who are annually achieving good results among the specialists who have transferred to middle management work. Thus the communist N. Arzamaskin, leader of a mechanized field-crop cultivation brigade of Atyashevskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni M. Gor'kiy, came here in 1972 after graduating from the Krasnoslobodskiy Agricultural Tekhnikum. He had formerly worked for a long time as an accountant on this same farm. The brigade has approximately 2,000 hectares of land, of which 468 hectares are irrigable. Approximately 1,000 hectares are allotted to cereals, and sugar beet and various feed crops are also cultivated. In the last 6 years the cereals' yield here has risen by 5 quintals and now stands at 28 quintals per hectare. The sugar beet harvested has almost doubled and now constitutes 375 quintals per hectare. These indicators are even higher on irrigated land.

Financial autonomy operates in the brigade. Three links for the cultivation of sugar beet and feed crops with lump-sum-plus-bonus payment terms have been organized here. Particular attention is paid to the efficient use of equipment, primarily the powerful tractors. As a result all the operations are carried out within a shorter time and with less expenditure.

It must be said that the Kolkhoz imeni M. Gor'kiy and other sectors are paying considerable attention to retaining the specialists. There is practically no skilled personnel turnover on the farm, if we do not count those occasions when people from the kolkhoz are promoted managers of other farms. The kolkhoz party committee and board are creating for people all the necessary conditions for the development of initiative and displaying constant concern for their living conditions. All the specialists have been provided with housing.

The active influx into production of skilled specialists has enabled many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses to improve the management structure and secure a further increase in the efficiency of agricultural production. For example, Temnikovskiy Rayon's "Svetlyy put'" Kolkhoz was able to introduce an improved shop system of management. The plant-growing shop here is headed by honored agronomist of the republic Ye. Chernyshev. Thanks to his skillful leadership and the application of progressive agrotechnical methods, the cereals' yield on the farms has tripled in recent years. There have also been gratifying changes in mechanization--there are three specialists with higher education here, and this shop is headed by N. Novoselov, a recent graduate of the Moscow Engineers Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agricultural Production.

The communist I. Kozyaykin, chief of the livestock section of Artyur'yevskiy Rayon's "Pamyat' Il'icha" Kolkhoz, is spoken of with great respect and warmth. He came to the livestock section from the Krasnoslobodskiy Zooveterinary Tekhnikum and has managed this sector for more than 10 years now. The section's collective consists of 40 people; more than half the milkers and stockmen hold the title of livestock-raising expert first and second class.

The section makes extensive use of progressive cattle-feeding techniques and has organized zootechnical work, and all the feed which is used is in a ready form which has been premixed and balanced in nutrition. With the start of the wintering period constant supervision of the delivery of feed to the section and its expenditure is instituted.

It is also appropriate to mention that Brigade Leader I. Kozyaykin recently successfully graduated from the Mordovskiy State University imeni Ogarev without having taken time off from work.

Some 14 specialists with higher education and 27 with secondary specialized education are currently working on Krasnoslobodskiy Rayon's "Sovetskaya Rossiya" Kolkhoz. They are almost all former kolkhoz scholarship students. Following the proposal of the young specialists, there has been a change in the techniques of rearing calves in two livestock sections. Whereas the calf attendants customarily handled 35 tethered young animals, now, with the new technique, each operator is assigned 250 untethered animals in trenched fields.

It has become the rule on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses to solicitously cultivate specialists from among the young people. This work is begun as early as the general educational school via the interschool production-practice centers. The fact that all rural rayons have been set a quota for sending school graduates to the agricultural and other academic institutions on kolkhoz and sovkhos scholarship conditions is another important direction.

Life does not stand still but, makes increasingly new demands on agricultural workers, particularly middle-management personnel. For this reason it is impossible for division managers, brigade leaders and livestock-section chiefs to lag behind practice; they must constantly be au fait with all that is new and progressive. It has become the rule in our rayons that all young specialists and nominees promoted from the reserve to the positions of kolkhoz and sovkhos chairmen, brigade leaders and livestock-section chiefs must serve a preliminary term of apprenticeship under the experienced leaders of progressive farms. This organization of matters affords an opportunity in practice for the future commander of production to thoroughly study the experience of skilled management.

However, it cannot be said that everything is proceeding smoothly here in the work with the personnel. We still have to eliminate many shortcomings and gaps. It is important, in particular, to display concern for an improvement in the organization of the correspondence tuition of brigade leaders, livestock-section chiefs and division managers. The path toward this can be

seen in the further development of the network of advice centers. It is necessary to constantly engage in bringing up to strength a reserve of specialists for an improvement in the work of the schools of progressive experience. It is essential to regulate the middle-management personnel remuneration system on a number of farms.

An agricultural faculty is now functioning in the Mordovskiy University, but for a number of reasons cannot train as many specialists as we need. For this reason a new academic complex, where it is planned to extend the training of animal specialists, economists and accountants for the countryside, is being erected not far from Saransk.

The rural workers had to put up with many difficulties this year--severe winter frosts, the prolonged cold spring and the acute shortage of summer precipitation. But even under these difficult conditions many kolkhozes and sovkhoses managed to fulfill the plans for the production and delivery to the state of cropping and livestock-raising products. All measures are currently being employed for the successful completion of the present year.

Chimkentskaya Oblast Shortcomings

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by A. Askarov, first secretary of the Chimkent CP Obkom: "Less Expense, Higher Productivity"]

[Text] Chimkent--Our oblast's working people have greeted the documents of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's program speech at the plenum with warm approval.

Responding in deeds to the party's concern for the development of the Soviet economy, the oblast's labor collectives are striving to upgrade the technical level and improve the quality of manufactured products, make fuller use of new equipment and progressive techniques and physical and labor resources and comprehensively mechanize and automate labor-intensive processes.

The experience of the Chimkent Order of the Labor Red Banner Cement Plant, which is the biggest not only in the oblast but also in the republic, is significant in this respect. Since the start of the current five-year plan the enterprise has regularly fulfilled the state quotas and raised the proportion of products bearing the State Sign of Quality to 25 percent of total output. The plant has exceeded planned capacity by 8.5 percent, and its technical-economic indicators have attained the level of the sector's best enterprises.

The plant maintains close business contacts with 12 of the country's scientific research and planning institutes, which helps in the current-basis

and high-quality solution of problems which arise and the introduction in production of the latest scientific-technical developments. An example. The methods of recovering highly caustic dust collected by the rotary kiln's electrofilters which existed in the oblast prevented us maintaining the kiln units at the prescribed operating cycle. We started to give thought to modernization, which promised a marked increase in the productivity of the basic reduction--the clinker-roasting shop. In conjunction with the Khar'kov "Yuzhgiprotsement" Institute, we succeeded in discovering an original method of utilizing the sinter dust by means of its calcination in a separate rotary kiln. This enabled us to obtain an additional 50,000 tons of cement annually.

The enterprise's creative cooperation with the Karaganda Chemical-Metallurgical Institute of the republic Academy of Sciences revealed the possibility of the extensive use of local chemical production waste--electrothermic phosphoric slag as a component of the source mixture. Work performed in conjunction with the institute determined the introduction of intensifying and mineralizing additives in the cement-production process.

Among the concrete measures making it possible to improve the organization of labor and increase its productivity, particular importance is attached to the brigade form. It helps in the speedier accomplishment of the task of increasing production efficiency and in improving the quality of manufactured products. The brigade form develops a feeling of collectivism and comradely mutual assistance and contributes to the inculcation of a communist attitude toward work. Here in the oblast we have many examples of the development of the brigade form of labor organization. Thus 14 brigades were set up 3 years ago at the "Voskhod" Garment Factory. The collective method of payment for final work results was made the basis of the organization of their labor. Each brigade elected a council, which determines the extent of the workers' personal contribution to the overall success of the collective.

There was a change in the production management structure at the factory: the entire service of material-technical supply and the organization of repair and adjustment work was centralized. The production-technical council daily analyzes the fulfillment of the brigades' normed quotas and coordinates the work of all the factory's subdivisions, which are called on to secure the timely fulfillment of the plan targets.

The garment workers' achievements are graphic testimony to the practicability of internal reserves connected with measures for improving planning and perfecting the economic mechanism. At the same time the successes corroborate the incontestability of a further truth--the need for a high level of the enterprise's technological provision. If this requirement is not upheld, the reserves cannot be fully utilized. This situation now characterizes the progressive "Voskhod" Factory, which is in urgent need of modernization. The enterprise still lacks a moisture and heat treatment shop fitted out with modern equipment. This is having a negative effect on the quality of the manufactured products and is reducing labor productivity growth. But if the modernization were to be carried out in the 10th Five-Year Plan, as planned, the factory could produce an additional R1.5 million worth of garments

annually. We hope that the USSR Ministry of Light Industry will help its republic subdivision commission such a palpable reserve, undertaking the long-awaited modernization.

I would like to express the hope for timely and concrete assistance from the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy in the solution of acutely urgent problems at the "Achpolimetall" Combine and the Chimkent Lead Plant. Recently the combine has found itself in a period of serious difficulties caused by a decline in the mining of rich and thicker ore bodies, a reduction in ore stocks, more complicated mining-geological conditions and an increase in additional material and labor expenditure on tunneling and major mining work. As a result there has been a disruption in the stable activity of the enterprise, which has led to the nonfulfillment of the plans and contractual obligations to the Chimkent Lead Plant, which the combine supplies with raw material. The work of the plant collective, which this year fell R1 million short in its supply of products to the state, has also been tarnished accordingly. Yet the republic is accustomed to being proud of the record achievements of the Chimkent metallurgists.

Questions of a constant increase in production efficiency and an improvement in the quality of manufactured products are constantly within the focus of the oblast party organization. A standing commission, which organizes and supervises an oblast competitive review under the motto "From the High Quality of the Work of Each to the High Efficiency of the Labor of the Collective," has been operating under the auspices of the obkom since the start of the current five-year plan. The results of the review are examined annually in the obkom bureau, and the winners are awarded testimonials, diplomas and cash bonuses.

The leading workers and collectives of the oblast's enterprises are working on the fulfillment of the high socialist pledges of the current year and charting the next boundaries. Thus in the production association for the manufacture of forging and pressing equipment 600 engineers and technicians, that is, an absolute majority of the engineering-technical personnel, have personal creative plans.

Not so long ago the obkom bureau approved the initiative of V. Leonova, a spinner of the Chimkent Cotton Combine, who resolved to fulfill two plans in the five-year plan, and recommended that her experience be disseminated at allied enterprises of the oblast. The good work found a mass of followers. The initiative was supported by 1,100 people at the combine. Following V. Leonova's example, the spinners N. Puzhalina, A. Stremilova, T. Shkurat'ko, K. Shalanova and many others have completed five-year plan quotas. V. Leonova herself is already working on 1982's record sheet. Thanks to increased labor productivity, the combine's gross product increased by more than R6 million in 3 years of the current five-year plan alone. There was a considerable increase in product quality.

Competing under the motto "Efficiency, Quality, Economies in Each Job"! and consistently introducing a comprehensive system of increasing production efficiency, the collectives of the oblast's industrial enterprises sold products worth R73 million in excess of the plan of 3 years 10 months of the current five-year plan and increased the volume of products of the highest quality category by a factor of 2.5. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the number of enterprises failing to meet the plan targets for the sale of industrial products today has been reduced by a factor of 2.2., and for labor productivity by a factor of 1.5. The volume of consumer goods has increased 11 percent compared with 1975, and more than R1 billion thereof have been manufactured and sold since the start of the five-year plan.

Unfortunately, we cannot consider everything in the organization of socialist competition to be as it should be. The Rostov workers' initiative "Working Without Laggards" has not become sufficiently widespread. Thus the collectives of enterprises of the city of Kentau and Chimkent's Dzerzhinskiy Rayon were the first in our oblast to begin working in accordance with this initiative. Having completed 1977 without laggards, they emerged the winners of socialist competition. But subsequent results were distressing: lagging enterprises appeared. When formulating pledges certain collectives disregarded precise economic calculations, substituting for a genuine initiative a far-fetched one, clamor and cackle in connection with competition. The obkom recommended that the party committees make a thorough investigation of each enterprise, shop, sector and brigade lagging behind and find out why.

Certain party committees and trade union organizations have slackened the attention they pay to such an important question as the thorough collation and dissemination of the experience of the pacesetters and innovators. There are serious omissions. The obkom has put under strict supervision the work of enterprises disrupting the production process.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum: In order to consistently increase the people's well-being it is essential to pursue twice and three times as energetically the party's policy of an increase in efficiency and quality.

The party calls for the even more extensive development of nationwide competition for the realization of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, an improvement in socialist competition, an increase in its efficiency and educative importance and support and the opening of a wide road for all the working people's valuable initiatives. It is precisely this that the oblast party organization sees as its main task.

Graft in L'vovskaya Oblast

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by V. Dobrik, first secretary of the L'vov Obkom: "The Guilty Were Severely Punished"]

[Text] PRAVDA's articles "Cut Glass...from the Safe" (11 June) and "Ten-Ruble Bill in the Passport" (9 September) and the working people's letters received by the party and soviet organs revealed serious shortcomings and gaps in the activity of the Drogobychskiy Gorkom, the Territorial Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts and the law-enforcement authorities and the leaders of a number of enterprises, organizations and establishments of the resort city of Truskavets. Private-ownership tendencies, instances of bribe-taking and violations in the distribution of apartments had become widespread here.

All these cases proved to have happened. The work of the local authorities lacked purposefulness, high-mindedness and persistence in the solution of questions of the resort's vital activity. Warnings of violations of legality were not probed in depth, in a number of instances criminal proceedings were not instituted when there was every reason and the militia, the court and the prosecutor's office operated in a disjointed fashion. Besides the unjustifiably mild sentences handed down to Shelepova and Slutskaya reported in PRAVDA, the verification process also revealed other instances of the unsatisfactory investigation of cases of bribe-taking on the part of administrators Dolinskaya, Marchuk and Drogobychskaya of the "Truskavets" Hotel, Zoloyko of the "Druzhba" Hotel and others. Cheating and departures from the rules of trading, particularly concerning goods in high demand, occurred and there was a low standard of service in Truskavets' sales, public catering and consumer service enterprises.

The Territorial Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts permitted flagrant breaches of party principles of personal selection, exercised feeble supervision of the work of subdepartmental services and their leaders and displayed a lack of principle and liberalism with respect to employees of convalescent homes who abused their position. V. Baranovskiy, former director of the Truskavets Hotel Association, violated the room-allocation procedure and indulged in an inattentive attitude and rudeness toward the guests.

The material published in PRAVDA and the working people's letters were discussed at a L'vovskiy Obkom Bureau session. For failing to adopt effective measures to eradicate the negative phenomena and for a display of liberalism toward officials who had perpetrated abuses, V. Bariban, first secretary of the Drogobychskiy Gorkom, was strictly reprimanded, and this was recorded on his record card.

Similar punishments were also given the communists A. Pankov, chairman of the Truskavetskiy Gorispolkom, City Prosecutor O. Dikiy, Ye. Adraga, chief of the city Internal Affairs Department, and A. Stratonov, chairman of the Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts. They were dismissed. V. Yavorovskiy, party member and chief of the oblast Municipal Services Administration, was reprimanded.

The attention of G. Pyzhik, chairman of the oblast Council of Trade Unions, was drawn to the serious shortcomings in the resort's convalescent homes, and he was instructed to restore proper order there.

The unjustifiably light sentences of the people's court in respect of Shelepova, Slutskaya and Zoloyko were appealed by the oblast prosecutor's office and the oblast court presidium. A new investigation is underway. Criminal proceedings for extortion and bribe-taking were also instituted against Baranovskiy, former director of hotels, and the hotel workers Marchuk, Drogobychskaya and Shapovalova. For lack of principle and unsatisfactory supervision of the investigation of criminal cases V. Shurga, senior investigating officer of the Truskavets Prosecutor's Office, was dismissed. The question of the impossibility of I. Blazhivskiy, director of the Truskavets Resort Organization, continuing in office was raised.

The obkom bureau charged the L'vovskiy Oblispolkom, the oblast Council of Trade Unions, the Drogobychskiy Gorkom, the Truskavetskiy City Soviet, the oblast municipal services, consumer service and internal affairs administrations and the Truskavetskiy Council for the Management of Trade Union Resorts with adopting effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings which have been revealed and sharply intensify the struggle against infringement of legality, crime and antisocial manifestations.

A meeting of the Truskavets party aktiv will be held in December to discuss the state of affairs and the tasks for improving the operation of the resort.

Caspian-Volga Fish Stocks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by L. Borodin, first secretary of the Astrakhan CP Obkom: "Fish From the Volga Basin"]

[Text] The lower Volga and its delta are rightly called the all-union garden. Indeed, thanks to the constant concern of the party and government and the painstaking constructive labor of the Astrakhan' people themselves, a formerly essentially semidesert region now provides approximately 1 million tons of the celebrated Astrakhan' tomatoes, watermelons and other products annually.

The oblast has now become a major agrarian-industrial, scientific and cultural complex in the south of Russia. Nevertheless, whenever and wherever people talk of Astrakhan', they immediately ask: are these places still famous for their fish like before?

The question is not, I confess, an easy one. Although the Caspian Basin with the deltas of the rivers flowing into it provides approximately half of the fish caught in the country's internal water basin and also 90 percent of the world sturgeon catch, its importance as a gigantic food shop has declined in recent decades. Over 6 million quintals of different types of valuable industrial fish were procured in the Volga-Caspian area in the best years, according to scientists' data. But only 4 million quintals were caught last year.

This is primarily connected with the change in the hydrological conditions of the lower reaches of the Volga brought about by the creation of the cascade of the Volga-Kama reservoirs and the regulation of the water flow and also the meliorative development of vast tracts of arid land along the banks of the river. The Caspian has become shallower. There has been a reduction in the spawning grounds, and their flood times have been disrupted.

It must be said that the party and government have turned repeatedly, particularly in recent years, to the problem of increasing the fish stocks and the fish catch in this basin. A water divide has been installed in the river, improvement work has been carried out on the spawning grounds, fish ladder-channels have been dug and a number of spawning-breeding farms and fish hatcheries have been built. Industrial fish breeding has taken shape in the lower reaches of the Volga. A large-scale complex for the cultivation of young fish, their preservation and their bringing to industrial age has been created here.

Millions of small young fish are now being released into the Volga delta and the North Caspian. Some 55 million young sturgeon and salmon, for example, "leave" the plants annually for the feeding grounds. And the result? White salmon as a species was on the verge of complete extinction. At the start of the century up to 10,000 quintals of it were caught, but in the 1960's we barely managed to catch a few dozen fish. The size of its shoals grew to such an extent that fishing was resumed. The sturgeon catch also has almost doubled in the last 10 years. The construction of the biggest fish hatchery--the "Lebyazhiy" --is currently being completed.

But fish breeding is solving far from all the problems.

This year we discussed in detail at an obkom plenum the possibilities of an increase in the role and significance of the Volga-Caspian basin in providing the country with fish and fish products. The task was posed thus: Astrakhanskaya Oblast must regain its fish renown. What has to be done for this? What is our oblast potential here?

We examined concrete proposals for fulfillment of the CPSU Central committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures for the Further Development of Fish Breeding and an Increase in the Fish Catch in the Country's Fresh-Water Basins." The fishing crews, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, consumer cooperatives and even industrial enterprises will have ponds for supplying their workers with live fish. In the next few years we will be able to stock 15,000 hectares of feeding ponds with fish and obtain 209,000 quintals of carp, wild carp, silver carp and white and rainbow [amur].

Even in the present five-year plan approximately R10 million will be invested in pond farming. The "Tutinka" Pond Farm with an annual production volume of 82,000 quintals of commercial fish is under construction, for example. The construction of a state zonal fish hatchery is nearing completion. Other similar facilities are being erected and modernized. A program of the utilization of irrigation and drainage systems and rice plots for this purpose is planned.

But the main object of our concern is still the Volga and its delta with its numerous branches, canals and delta lakes. An excellent place for the fattening of fish created by nature itself! Unfortunately, the disturbance of the hydrological conditions of the delta has considerably damaged the fish stocks. It is our task now to become nature's active assistants in the multiplication of its riches. The question of the comprehensive utilization of the water, land and fish resources of the Volga, primarily of its lower reaches, has been put on the agenda in this connection.

This task goes far beyond an oblast framework. For its accomplishment it is primarily essential for the union ministries of power and electrification, agriculture, land reclamation and water resources and fish industry to adopt exhaustive measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measure To Increase the Fish Catch and the Production of Fish Products," which was adopted in June 1962, and also the decisions of the conference of these ministers of 29 June 1967 on questions of the comprehensive use of the Lower Volga. This will afford an opportunity not only to increase the sturgeon catch but also restore the shoals of small fish to some extent.

What is involved here? I have already mentioned that an entire system of reservoirs and power states has been created on the river. And this means that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is essentially the sole master of the water runoff and legislator of the river's conditions. Over the entire length of the river abundant use is made of the water for agricultural purposes. It cannot be otherwise. And there another ministry--the USSR Ministry of Agriculture--dictates its laws. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is concerned to protect the waters, and the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry's Glavrybvod is concerned to multiply the fish resources. It is also in charge of the fishing.

I will not be exaggerating if I say that the fate of the Volga and its natural resources is in the hands of these departments. And it is high time for them to sit at the talks table, as they say, and draw up a unified outline of the comprehensive use and protection of the Volga Basin's water and land resources. Unfortunately, there is as yet no such document setting in order the rights and duties of each of the "four" concerning the river.

The noncoincidence of the above ministries' demands on the Volga's water conditions is not only hitting nature. It is, of course, primarily the fish which suffer. The main complaints here have to be made against the power engineers. Over the entire cascade, primarily in the Volgogradskiy hydrosystem, they create in the spawning period exceptionally harmful daily and weekly fluctuations in the water runoff. Whoever has visited the Lower Volga in this period has seen how the spawning grounds dry up because of this and are literally choked with the roe. I believe that in the interests of the common cause it has long been possible to find a "golden mean" satisfactory to the parties.

This April we repeatedly appealed to the power workers: the spawning is underway--release water, maintain its level. But they remained deaf to our requests and thereby intensified the consequences of the flood tides which came with a rush in May. Is this a state-minded approach?

There is also another "bone of contention." It is a question of the water divide, which is designed to control the water conditions directly in the lower reaches of the river. It has created the necessary conditions for spawning in the eastern part of the delta, and only a modernization of the fish ladders-channels is needed here. But this one-sided use of a unique and costly installation is not entirely efficient. Thought must be given to how to put into natural and economic "circulation" 600,000 hectares of land and water basins in the western-near steppe delta lake zone. Currently only 5,000 hectares directly adjacent to the river are used by the fish as natural spawning grounds here. This is 12 times fewer than at the start of the 1970's. And in former times, according to scientists' data, two-thirds of the entire fish stocks were reproduced precisely here. Is it possible to restore the "activeness" of this part of the delta? Perhaps it would be better to divert the water away from here entirely and build fish and vegetable-growing farms? These questions are troubling Astrakhan' people and they must be given answers. It is up to the departments and science.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification was to have organized 22,000 hectares of spawning-breeding grounds in the oblast in compensation for the damage done to the fish industry. Only one-half has yet been commissioned. The Aleksandrovskoye Experimental-Industrial Farm has been under construction since 1968, but an end to the work is not yet in sight.

With the increase in irrigable farming the question of fish-protection installations at the pumping stations becomes increasingly acute from year to

year. We alone now have 3,800 of them. The most efficient path is to build consolidated electrified stations with an elaborate protection system. This task has been entrusted to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, but it is being accomplished slowly.

Up to now we have dealt with fish, the spawning grounds and the farms. But we must not forget people--those who breed the young fish and those who catch the fish. Unfortunately, there are many problems here also. Astrakhan' fishermen deserve far better social conditions than they have at present. We need to build more apartments and social-cultural facilities on the fish kolkhozes. Nor does the fishermen's production base withstand criticism. Many of the ships are obsolete and in a decrepit state, and there are only limited opportunities for overhauls and modernization locally. The USSR Ministry of Fish Industry is called upon to solve all these questions.

And, finally, one further problem: the struggle against pollution of the Volga-Caspian Basin. It is being waged actively. Large-scale measures are being implemented in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures To Prevent Pollution of the Volga and Ural River Basins by Unpurified Waste Water." The water in the Volga and the Caspian has become cleaner. But the question is still on the agenda. I believe it is necessary to increase the responsibility of those who pollute the basin, increase the fines and, by way of making good the losses incurred by the fish industry, charge the ministry with organizing fish farms and restoring the spawning grounds.

The Lower Volga together with the North Caspian is an unparalleled aquarium. Protecting, carefully using and multiplying its riches is a state task.

8850

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN OFFICIALS ON NON-PRODUCTIVE SPHERE WAGE HIKES

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 21 Oct 79 p 2

[Articles by GSSR State Labor Committee Chairman Rusudan Dzhabaridze, GSSR Trade Minister Mamia Megrelishvili, GSSR Public Consumer Services Minister Vladimir Sobolev, and GSSR State Vocational-Technical Education Committee Chairman Sergo Rigvava under rubric "Wages Are Rising. This Now Applies to 730,000 Workers in the Republic"]

[Summary] A republic conference was held on 18 October in Tbilisi concerning the conversion to the new wage terms for Georgia's non-productive sphere workers, to be implemented in November-December. This is the subject of comments by several officials.

Prosperity
by Rusudan Dzhabaridze

This year, wage rates and benefits are being increased for 18 million non-productive sphere workers, including 730,000 in Georgia.

Average annual increases will be 240 rubles or 18 percent, for which the state has allocated 7 billion rubles.

As a result, wages in the productive versus non-productive spheres will be more comparable. This equalization will help to improve services and reduce cadre turnover.

Although physicians and teachers generally are not to get raises, certain professions within these groups will; also other persons working directly with the public, including sales personnel, food service workers, librarians, pharmacists, and so on.

Wage hikes will be arranged especially to reward certain medical and service personnel working in rural areas.

Scientific, design, engineering, and planning organization personnel without degrees will get raises averaging 20 percent.

Labor norming will also serve to enhance the effectiveness of such organizations.

Physicians' wages rose substantially in the Ninth FYP; now it's the turn of the middle-rank medical personnel, including pharmacists, dentists, and so on. Wage hikes will favor those in sectors experiencing a cadre shortage, with average raises of 30 percent.

Certain categories in the education sector will be given raises; also various workers and performers in the spheres of culture, including library services, motion pictures, amateur arts groups, and the theater.

In the trade spheres, employees not directly involved in serving the public are to be reduced in number; in the smaller cafes, shops, and stores, managerial functions will be taken over by the service personnel...cooks, salesmen, and the like. In such cases, personnel performing managerial functions are to get a 20 percent raise; trade organization officials are to comply strictly with this directive.

In communal services, technicians, engineers, plumbers, electricians, and other personnel responsible for housing and utilities operations are to be paid wages comparable to similar work in industry.

The new wage terms should help improve consumer services as well, also those activities involved in supply services.

Finally, with regard to administrative apparatus personnel. Specialists of the Soviets of People's Deputies and the raysoviet ispolkoms will get a 35-percent raise, and officials of the basic ispolkom departments will get about the same. Village soviet chairmen, deputies, and secretaries will get more than 40 percent.

"...A certain portion of the funds stipulated for the new wage terms are to be sought by using internal reserves. This is not an easy matter, but we must do everything to ensure that the wage hike funds fit within the amounts stipulated in the plan and the budget."

That's Quite a Raise
by Mamia Megrelishvili

Wage raises for trade service personnel will be implemented in Georgia during November-December.

The preparatory work for this proceeded by stages.

Norms and tariffication were reviewed, positions and professions were revised [utochneny] in accordance with the reference tables, internal reserves were sought out.

Almost all the mass trades are affected: sales personnel, cashiers, bookkeepers, cooks, and so on. The average per-worker annual raise in retail trade comes to 300 rubles; public food services--285 rubles; wholesale trade, 227. Sales personnel and cooks in the food trade enterprises will get raises ranging from 30 to 50 percent.

Moreover, the average wage hike in the republic's Trade Ministry comes to 23.6 percent instead of the 19.5 percent stipulated by the decree in the all-union trade sector.

That's quite a raise.

In the past 2 or 3 years, the GCP CC has examined the question of trade personnel wages and material incentive a number of times. The CC's criticism and evaluation have greatly helped us in transforming all our services and introducing the new wage terms.

We've Been Preparing Since April
by Vladimir Sobolev

Our ministry began preparing to implement the decree some time ago.

In April our enterprises and organizations were given concrete directives concerning the new wage terms for photographic and motion picture personnel, barbershop services, laundry services, and the like.

Seminars were held to explain procedures to the relevant officials, with regard to accounting, increased norms, differentiated rates according to local conditions. Attention was focused on working out normatives to motivate workers to increase output with fewer personnel, and so on.

By Almost One Third...
by Sergo Riggava

In the vocational-technical education system, 1,050 workers will get raises. The additional monthly fund comes to 23,000 rubles; thus, each worker will get a 22-ruble (29-percent) raise. And more than 8,000 out of about 10,000 employees of the system received wage increases in previous years.

Various personnel categories will be affected: they include vocational-technical school master teachers, managers, engineers, and the like engaged in training workers for the non-productive spheres; also methods specialists and others connected with school management and administration.

Wage rates have been determined for each post, and explanatory work has been carried out in the various schools.

In addition, measures are being worked out to perfect the organization of labor, to reduce wasted work and instruction time, seek out internal reserves, and cut down on surplus personnel.

These efforts should help to improve all instruction and indoctrination work in the vocational-technical schools, strengthen cadres, and motivate those involved in training highly-skilled workers for the republic's national economy.

6854
CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES GEORGIAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTRIES

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 24 Oct 79 p 2

[Article: "GSSR People's Control Committee. Superficiality in the Enemy"]

[Summary] The GSSR People's Control Committee discussed the progress being made by the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction with regard to carrying out the measures stipulated in last year's GCP Buro decree with regard to conserving construction materials and energy resources.

The Committee found that the Construction Ministry (Minister N. Medzmariashvili) and Rural Construction Ministry (Minister I. Kharatishvili) have been dragging their feet in mobilizing their organizations to conserve fuel and construction materials. Further, permanent commissions charged with conservation duties in the organizations that were checked were found not doing their job. In many cases, measures were mapped out superficially or not at all. There are shortcomings in the ministries' trusts, mobile-mechanized columns, administrations, and individual enterprises. Many organizations failed to meet conservation targets, and there have been instances of "write-ups" [pripiski] and cheating [ochkovtiratel'stvo]. Materials are being wasted. For example, one of the Rural Construction Ministry's outfits dumped 1,300 rubles worth of fuel oil on the ground; its steam system leaks; and 5 tons of cement were allowed to harden. Many of the Construction Ministry's outfits are wasting heat and electricity. Others are using too much cement and metal while turning out inferior products [brak]. Rural Construction Ministry trusts have given large amounts of cement to outside organizations, allowed lumber to rot outside, and burned expensive timber for firewood. Regulations governing materials storage have been violated by many outfits. [In all of the above, the various trusts, combines, subunits, and some of their managers have been named specifically].

For failing to take measures to conserve materials, the Committee decreed the issuance of warnings to the managers of Rural Construction Ministry trusts No 2, 5, 7, 8 and Gruzsel'stroyindustriya [names listed], and also

those of Construction Ministry trusts No 1, 10, and Stroyindustriya [names listed]. The heads of several columns [names listed] were issued reprimands and severe reprimands.

The Committee was notified that the Construction Ministry ordered that Sukhumi Building Construction Combine [Domostroitel'nyy Kombinat] Director A. Kartvelishvili be reprimanded.

6854

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

RECENT DECREE ON EMPLOYING PENSIONERS, INVALIDS DISCUSSED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 30 Oct 79 p 3

[Interview with GSSR Social Security Minister K. Gardapkhadze by G. Chikvinidze: "Get Veterans Involved in Labor!"]

[Summary] In light of the recent GCP CC Plenum on cadres and the CPSU CC, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers decree "Measures for Material Incentive To Put Retirees To Work in the National Economy," Social Security Minister Gardapkhadze answers a few questions.

[Question] In recent years a number of decrees have been passed on putting retirees to work. Why is this so important?

[Answer] A complex of factors. No less important than material considerations are social factors. One, labor veterans are knowledgeable and experienced; they work well and have great influence on younger workers. Two, large numbers of retirees and invalids are willing and able to work, and plenty of enterprises and organizations are short of manpower. Three, people on small pensions can use the money. Finally, working after retirement affords great satisfaction and improves health. Therefore, we must pay close attention to retiree employment, on a scientific basis.

[Question] What is being done?

[Answer] A great deal. More than 160,000 retirement-age persons and invalids are working in the various sectors. In Ambrolaurskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Sachkherevskiy, Chokhataurskiy, Vanskii, and Tsagerskiy rayons, the city of Tkibuli, and elsewhere, most retirees are employed. But in some cities and rayons, pensioners and invalids who are both willing and able are not so employed. More than 36 percent of Group III invalids and almost 60 percent of retirement-age persons in the republic are unemployed. The situation is not good in Khashurskiy, Bolnisskiy, Karelskiy, Akhalkalakiy, and Adigenskiy rayons. This means that many city and rayon social security officials and enterprise managers are not concerned and active enough.

[Question] What innovations does the new decree stipulate?

[Answer] Pensioners who continue to work as laborers [rabochiye] (junior service personnel) and foremen, regardless of the place of employment, or as crew leaders [brigadir] in state farm enterprises, crop farming, and livestock raising, will get 10 rubles above the pension for every year worked after retirement. The extra amount must not total more than 40 rubles, nor the total pension more than 150. At the same time, the pension and the extra pay are to continue after the retiree quits work.

Let's say a stonemason turns 60 and retires on 100 rubles. He can continue to work and receive both pension and wages, or continue to work and refuse the pension in order to get the extra. For every year worked he will get an increase of 10 rubles up to 4 years. If he quits work after 1 year his pension plus extra add up to 110; after 2 years, 120, and so on up to 140 rubles. [Several paragraphs define worker categories and their benefits in detail, including types of work, types of enterprise, specific terms in certain regions of the country, and so on].

Interested persons can find out all the details by consulting with their social security and trade union offices. The decree goes into effect 1 January 1980.

[Question] Undoubtedly there is much to be done before that.

[Answer] Of course. Worker collectives will have to study the new regulations carefully; people about to retire will have to get all the necessary information. Particular enterprises will have to decide how best to use these working retirees and invalids. Those who want to work part-time will have to be accommodated. It will have to be determined where to set up special enterprises and shops to employ them. All this must be done methodically and efficiently.

The social security organs will have to radically transform their work and implement a variety of measures.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

BETTER EFFORTS NEEDED TO REVIVE KHEVSURETI

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by D. Bitsadze under rubric "Problems of the Mountain Villages": "The Transformation of Khevsureti"]

[Summary] A picturesque mountain fastness, Khevsureti has retained to this day many archaic practices. The Khevsurs are a proud and fierce people. For centuries the land's remoteness made the region backward. But after Great October, illiteracy was wiped out, good medical care was introduced, roads were built, the economy and culture began to advance. Khevsureti has produced numerous scientists and scholars and has a vigorous intelligentsia.

Nevertheless, life remained hard, and large-scale migration began in the 1950s. The population declined from 805 households (3,388 souls) in 1939 to 278 households (1,166) in 1978. Whole villages were deserted; there are ghost towns everywhere.

In recent years, the party and government of Georgia have done a great deal to promote mountain economy and development and halt migration, in particular Khevsureti's. A landmark among recent decrees was that of 28 December 1978, "Measures To Further Develop the Economy and Culture of Dushetskiy Rayon."

As a result, many advances have been made: new cultural facilities, roads between the main towns, resumed operation of the Barisakho Hospital, a new music school, apartment buildings, community centers with clubs, libraries, and consumer service outlets, shopping facilities, and sewer and water systems.

But there are snags. The republic Domstroy was to have drawn up and implemented a compact development plan from 1972 to 1975 for 544 houses in 12 population centers; it has not yet done so. Eleven houses were to be built in Shatili in 1976-1977, with the republics Capital Construction Administration as the client. The project hasn't been started. Road construction is lagging badly: about 34 of 42 villages don't have roads, and a major connecting road needs extensive repairs. A decree on paving the

republic-rank Barisakho-Zhinvali highway and constructing service buildings out of operations funds is not being implemented.

What is needed is a Highway Operations Section in Khevsureti, but the Ministry of Highways rejects the idea, saying the amount of roads there does not warrant it. But even if this is so, you can hardly compare these vital roads with those in the lower regions. One way or another, the ministry ought to ensure road construction and overhaul within specified dates.

Tsekavshiri [Tsentsosoyuz] has shown a negligent attitude. It was supposed to build a store, restaurant, and bakery in 1973-1975 and open shops making typical Khevsur souvenirs in order to provide local employment. It is doing nothing.

Nor is anything being done about the decree on vacating Khevsur pasturelands and stock farms now occupied by farm operations of other rayons. This is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

A TV relay station was to have been built to provide reception in the Aragvi Valley. The Communications Ministry pleads "no funds." It's also lagging in providing radio installation [radiofikatsiya].

Several ministries are behind in their responsibilities of expanding the school, library, and consumer outlet networks.

Small-scale livestock farms could be built in many Khevsur villages to boost output and provide jobs, but the Agriculture Ministry must provide building materials, which are in short supply there. Tsekavshiri ought to open up a store at least in Barisakho to sell lumber, cement, blocks, and so forth to the population for individual projects.

Tourism ought to be developed in this picturesque region--skiing, recreation facilities, pansionats. Local enterprises should be set up to employ the population the year round. Let's make this Jewel of Georgia populous once more.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

AFTERMATH OF THE GEORGIAN CADRE PLENUM

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 20 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Cadres--The Heart of Our Cause"]

[Summary] The recent 17th GCP CC Plenum, which was 1 year in preparation, was a kind of summation of the advances made in cadre work since the historic 1964 CPSU CC Plenum and subsequent congresses, and particularly in the past 7 years in Georgia. Much has indeed been accomplished, and industrial output and growth rates have benefited.

At the same time, there was frank and pointed criticism of those who are still dragging their feet, working inefficiently, falling behind--including several ministry, department, city, and rayon officials.

Attention was focused on the "mass link" in cadres--the training of workers [rabochiye] and farm personnel. Labor resource balances must be drawn up for all cities, rayons, and autonomous units. A unified cadre training and retraining system must be created; here the republic's vocational schools and colleges must "have their say."

Every stimulus, every means of activation [vozdeystviye] must be used to improve the workers' living and working conditions in order to halt turnover and strengthen labor discipline. With regard to the middle and top link cadres, higher exactingness must be imposed. Cronyism and nepotism in cadre selection and promotion must be wiped out, also hastiness and superficiality. More consideration must be taken of labor collective recommendations in this matter.

"The dynamics of our development dictate the objective necessity of constant cadre renovation. Therefore, the Plenum demanded that party committees, ministries, and departments always have in reserve men who are capable of handling new and complex tasks."

A crucial role will be played by the National Economy Administration Institute that has been created in Georgia by decision of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers. In close contact with the USSR Academy of the National Economy it will provide qualifications upgrading for top-link

management cadres. A unified system of cadre qualifications upgrading has been developed in Georgia.

The Plenum heard a report on the GCP CC's letter to all party and Komsomol members, "The Tasks of the GCP and Komsomol Organizations With Regard to Strengthening Law and Order, Stepping Up the Campaign Against Crime, and Perfecting the Work of the Republic's Administrative Organs," discussion of which should help to improve our efforts against negative phenomena and clean up the republic's moral and psychological climate.

Now the materials of the 17th Plenum must be studied and explained extensively everywhere. Agitators and politinformators are active in all towns and villages. Direct participants in the Plenum are meeting with labor collectives. Primary organizations and party committees will hold discussions. The general discussion will be completed in the first half of the coming year.

Let's implement the decisions of the Plenum!

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

MVD OFFICIAL DEPLORES PUBLIC INDULGENCE OF PETTY THIEVERY

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 28 Nov 79 p 3

[Interview with Colonel O. Kochladze, head of the GSSR MVD Socialist Property Theft and Speculation Control Administration under rubric "In Pursuit of Crime": "In Front of Dozens of Witnesses"]

[Summary] Petty thievery of socialist property adds up to an enormous amount. Its moral and social damage is harder to assess. The recent CPSU CC decree "Improving the Work of Law Enforcement and Strengthening the Struggle Against Crime" calls for strict recordkeeping of material goods, improved efforts on the part of militia bodies responsible for fighting the theft of socialist property, and special attention to halting thievery in agriculture, construction, and transport. By stopping this crime we are saving not only the people's wealth but people themselves. "It's a short step from petty crime to big crime."

[Question] Can you cite figures on theft prevention effectiveness?

[Answer] Statistics says a lot. We monitored feed dispensing operations and milk quality and weight for a period of 5 days on the stock farms of Marneul'skiy Rayon. During that interval, milk yields increase four- and fivefold, and quality improved. Again, increased monitoring in the Kodi Poultry Plant resulted in a sharp rise in meat and egg production and sales. Before the check-up, average daily sales came to 4,100 kilograms. During the monitoring it rose to 8,400 kg. Egg sales rose from 2,380 to 18,360.

[Question] That doesn't sound like "petty" theft.

[Answer] Each person who steals a dozen eggs, a chick, or a liter of milk thinks "This much isn't going to bankrupt the plant or the sovkhos," but it all adds up.

[Question] Do you have figures backing up the effectiveness of prevention efforts?

[Answer] The Administration's personnel have saved Georgia's economy about 70,000 rubles.

[Question] Is that so much?

[Answer] It depends. The savings reflect not only goods but human values. Some citizens thoughtlessly say, That's the militia's job, who wants to get involved? These people are not so much naive as indifferent. They think nothing of spending time with people who throw parties financed with their ill-gotten gains, of associating with "businessmen." They wouldn't have anything to do with a pickpocket, yet they'll invite robbers of the state into their homes.

Oddly enough, this thievery often takes place in the light of day, in front of everybody. Yet witnesses do not blink an eye or sound the alarm. All of us are hurt by this attitude. For example, we haven't yet managed to halt petty thievery in Tbiltabak's enterprises and in many food and light industry enterprises. It's not as if the thievery were a secret and hard to detect; rather, it's a matter of "Let the militia handle it."

The key to prevention lies in the level of citizens' consciousness, the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance toward thieves and people infected with the disease of private ownership and money-grubbing.

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REGIONAL

CELEBRATION OF 350TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST PRINTED GEORGIAN BOOK

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 23 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Doctor of History Professor Roin Metreveli under rubric "350th Anniversary of a Georgian Book": "Treasurehouse of the Heart and Mind"]

[Summary] It was in 1629, just 350 years ago, that the first book printed in Georgian appeared....

Georgia is among the most ancient of civilized nations, and Georgian is among the 13 languages of the world with an original independent writing system, dating from the third century. Like other civilizations, Georgia had hand-written books long before printing was invented in the 15th century.

But printing came later to Georgia, owing to enemy invasions from without and class struggles within. It is significant that the first book printed in Georgian, in 1629, appeared in Rome.

The background to this is that Georgia's relations with the Catholic world began in the 13th century, when the Pope became interested in Georgia through the Crusades. In turn, the Georgian kings tried to establish ties with the Popes of Rome (for example, King Rusudan and Pope Honorius III).

Catholic missionaries were active in Georgia, being received in Tbilisi, Gori, and Kutaisi, where they had complete freedom and the kings' protection. Missionary activities became intensive from the 17th century, when the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide was established in Rome and instituted instruction in the various languages of lands where missionaries were sent. The Congregatio established a Georgian language department in order to train missionaries, and manuals were required. At that time, King Teymuraz I sent his envoy Nikoloz Cholokashvili (known as Nikiphor Irbakhi) to Rome, where he accepted Catholicism and stayed a long while. This learned man helped found the Vatican's Georgian press. He taught Georgian to Stefano Paolini, who then, with his help, compiled the first Georgian printed book--a Georgian-Italian Dictionary of 3,086 terms.

The importance of this event cannot be exaggerated, for it marked the beginning of Georgian printing. It was soon followed by an ABC-and-prayer book, and in 1643 a Georgian grammar by Francesco Maggio, who spent a year in Gori in 1637 and 3 or 4 more years in Guria. The fourth Georgian printed book was a Catechism in 1681. The next one printed in Rome, in 1741, was prepared by Davit Tlukashvili, a Catholic of Gori--for by that time the Catholic Church was training local Georgians for missionary work, and Tlukashvili completed the course in 1723.

Hence, the first Georgian books printed in Rome played an essential role in Georgia's cultural development.

Special mention should be made of the Georgian press in Moscow, established by Imereti's King Archil in 1705 with the consent of Peter I to publish Georgian church works.

The first printing press in Georgia was established by Vakhtang VI with the help of Anthim the Iberian [Archbishop of Wallachia], after which a number of [chiefly] church works were printed between 1709 and 1723 [when the country was invaded by the Turks]. The press was restored and printing resumed in 1751. King Ereke II fostered printing in the second half of the 18th century.

[The article tells of the further development of presses and printing in Georgia in the 19th century, and lists the names of those who founded them and some of the books and periodicals that were published].

Now, at a time of Georgia's high cultural development, we can look back over the history of Georgia's printing and say that its present high level has been achieved thanks both to the concern of the state and 350 years of traditions launched by that first book printed in Rome.

We believe that this great event deserves fitting observance.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

IDLE YOUTHS TURN TO CRIME, JAILED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 29 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by N. Otiashvili, GSSR MVD staff member, under rubric "In Court":
"What Idleness Can Lead To"]

[Summary] Idleness led M. Nanaziashvili and S. Sharafyan [or Sharapiani] to criminal court. One day they decided to rob Nanaziashvili's relative I. Kezerot, and they got B. Papunashvili to go along with them on the job. Sharafyan stayed in the lobby while the others went upstairs. They tricked Mrs Kezerot into opening the door, put a knife to her throat, and overpowered the old man. But Mrs Kezerot struggled free and began to scream. Neighbors called the police, who arrested Sharafyan in the street, but the others got away. Nanaziashvili was arrested later, but Papunashvili is at large for the time being.

Nanaziashvili, age 22, graduated from the Georgian Polytechnical Institute last year with a chemistry major and was assigned to the Rustavi Chemical Combine, but he refused to work, preferring to hang around in the streets. Papunashvili was also a chemistry graduate; assigned to work in Kazakhstan, he refused to go. Sharafyan was a salesman in a Tbilisi food store, doing useful work, but he too succumbed to temptation and wound up in criminal court.

The Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon People's Court sentenced Nanaziashvili and Sharafyan to 8 years apiece in a strict regime [usilennyy rezhim] colony.

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CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN SOVIET UKRAINIANS AND UKRAINIANS ABROAD

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 3

[Article: "To Strengthen Cultural Ties"]

[Text] The Society for Cultural Ties With Ukrainians Abroad (the "Ukraine" Society) maintains fruitful contacts with many foreign organizations, artistic collectives, the editorial staffs of newspapers and periodicals, libraries and universities. At the plenum of the society, which took place 23 November in Kiev, the subject of talk was the participation of the republic's creative intellectuals in strengthening friendship and cooperating with progressive foreign organizations and the broadening of cultural ties with foreigners of Ukrainian origin--with people of good will.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are conducting a persistent struggle for the strengthening of peace and the security of peoples, for deepening the relaxation of international tensions and stopping the arms race, writer V. Ya. Brovchenko, the chairman of the society's board of directors, stressed in his speech. A clear indication of this is the signing of the Soviet-American convention on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and the new Soviet peace initiatives proposed by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the great conference in Berlin and later developed by him in response to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

The many active workers of the "Ukraine" Society consider it their distinguished mission to carry the truth about our country's peaceloving course of foreign policy and about the Soviet way of life, to strengthen ties with Ukrainians residing in foreign countries and to facilitate the development of mutual understanding and friendship between peoples. The most diverse strata of the Ukrainian Soviet intelligentsia are taking an active part in the execution of this mission.

Our republic is visited by thousands of foreign tourists of Ukrainian origin every year. Excursions to the cities and villages of the Ukraine, meetings with community representatives and the creative intelligentsia

help them better understand the enormous changes which have occurred in the land of their fathers during the years of Soviet rule, to see our socio-economic and cultural achievements and to be graphically convinced that the Soviet people enjoy the broadest rights and freedoms. Of great importance to acquainting the foreign community with the Soviet Ukraine's achievements within the family of brother-peoples are the performances abroad of the republic's creative collectives and of individual performers, the organization of exhibits of fine arts, photography, children's drawings and the works of folk craftsmen, and sending literature, films, etc. The Ukrainian language courses, folk dance and choral singing seminars which the society conducts enjoy great popularity among our fellow countrymen. The speaker called on writers, workers in the arts, journalists and scientists to participate still more actively in the development of cultural ties with fellow countrymen abroad.

In their speeches First Deputy Minister of Culture of the UKSSR S. V. Koltunuk; the editor-in-chief of the periodical RADYANS'KA ZHINKA, G. A. Litvinov; the artistic director of the Honored State Academic Ukrainian Folk Chorus imeni G. G. Verëvka, People's Artist of the UKSSR A. T. Avdiyevskiy; the secretary of the board of the Kiev organization of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine, poet D. V. Pavlychko and the deputy chairman of the board of the Union of Composers of the Ukraine, People's Artist of the UKSSR, V. D. Kireyko said that the republic's creative intellectuals are something to be proud of, something to show to and share with foreigners who regard our country with good will and interest. The socio-economic development of the Soviet Ukraine and our people's culture have attained heights which inspire sincere admiration in old, transoceanic emigrants and in their children and grandchildren--increasingly greater interest in our life and a taste for their native song and speech. And no matter how the nationalistic bosses abroad try to sever the cultural ties of Ukrainians abroad with the Soviet Union or at least to reduce them to a minimum, their intentions remain futile. They are doomed to inevitable failure.

The speakers told about the exciting meetings which took place with representatives of the creative intelligentsia, not only in the Ukraine, but also in the USA, Canada and other countries where citizens of Ukrainian origin live. Each such meeting broadens the opportunity for knowing our country and increases the number of its friends.

The chairman of the Ternopolskaya Oblast branch of the "Ukraine" Society, poet V. P. Vykhurushch; soloist of the Kiev Opera and Ballet Theatre imeni P. I. Tychenko, People's Artist of the UKSSR S. D. Kozak; the editor of the Conservatory imeni N. Lysenko, Professor Z. A. Dashak and the assistant dean of foreign students of Kiev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko, Professor V. V. Koptikov shared the experience of the society's collective members and its local branches and sections.

A decree of the plenum emphasized that cultural and scientific workers will henceforth also take more active part in the society's measures. The Soviet people are preparing for such significant events in the life of the country as the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress, the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, the 35th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War and also the 1980 Olympics and the city of Kiev's 1500th anniversary. A wide field of activity is opening for the creative intelligentsia in acquainting our foreign friends with these events and with the many-sided, full-blooded life of the republic and of the entire Soviet Union.

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CSC: 1800

REGIONAL

ROLE OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE IN ESTONIA REVIEWED

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Ye. Rutte: "To Be Continued"]

[Text] During the past two years a large number of prose works by the Russian writers of Estonia have been published, rousing the interest of readers and republican and all-union critics. These works are Grigoriy Skul'skiy's books "The Legacy. A Chronicle of the Kulikov Family" and "How Would You Have Lived?", Rosislav Titov's stories, "Don't Be Angry That I Killed You" and "The Last Parade," Ivetta Goloshchapova's collection of short stories "A Lament for the Sun Above the World," Anatoliy Lebedev's story "(Razryv-Trava)," Boris Shteyn's short stories and Ivan Papulovskiy's documentary prose.

Varying in theme, style and problems, all these works nonetheless make up a fairly integral and characteristic picture by which it is possible to judge the present-day status of Russian prose in our republic.

A conference in which the writers of the Russian section of the EsSSR Union of Writers and the management and workers of the periodical TALLIN participated was devoted to the prospects of the development of Russian prose and to discussion of the published works.

The main event of the past two years is that our prose has gone beyond the narrow, "provincial" little world enclosed within the framework of the identification as "Russian-language literature in Estonia," G. Skul'skiy, chairman of the Russian section of the EsSSR Union of Writers, stressed in his speech. The conventionality of this identification can by no means be forgotten, for the Russian-language writer (wherever he might live) is primarily responsible to the common, great, Russian literature, in conformity with which his creative work should also be evaluated without any allowances. Of course, the Russian-language author working in Estonia should not and must not feel himself to be a "summer resident," must not be free of the culture of the land on which he lives. Thus, he is doubly responsible--both to Estonian literature and to the Estonian readers.

The last two years have given convincing evidence of the qualitative leap which has occurred in the Russian prose of Estonia. Our authors' works are being published in the all-union periodicals NOVY MIR, NEVA and ZVEZDA; the publishing-houses of the capital are publishing our prose-writers' books, and all-union critics are reviewing their productions.

But, of course, the point is not only and not so much this evidence, which, although very important, is nonetheless external. The point is the authors' direct creative work, their productions.

The conference participants belonging to the Union of Writers analyzed their colleagues' work in the context of the writer's entire creative work, examined the past in order to be able to discern the future.

The very serious thought was expressed of how important it is for the writer to broaden the range of themes and problems of his creative work. Keeping to what has once been found and approved inevitably leads to repetitions and sometimes simply to a dead-end. A bold return to the new often gives the most remarkable results. Boris Shteyn's trip to BAM and half-year of life in Siberia were reflected in the author's book of sketches "Where the (Izyubry) Walked" and enriched a poetic work. Breadth of interests and numerous trips to the country's largest construction projects invariably accompanied Valentin Rushkis' creative search.

On the other hand, for Rostislav Titov, a new theme meant a return to "sedentary" life.

Until the recent publication of his story "The Last Parade," Rostislav Titov was called a writer of seascapes (and justly). V. Konetskiy's searching and striving were congenial to him. His prose has its roots in the literary tradition of Jack London. The sea was always the main hero of his works--both the invariable background of the narrative and the scene of action and even the time of action--revealing in the shortest period of time the true essence of a person. The sea and the world of animals. In the story "Don't Be Angry That I Killed You" creates pictures, permeated with deep, humanistic thought, of the destruction of birds and animals for which man is responsible.

And yet, to a certain extent the pictures of marine life are as if pushed into the background by psychological portraits of characters or prompted by news of the heroes or by indirect, irrelevant conversation. Having rejected the tried and true themes of the sea, Rostislav Titov approached his heroes in real earnest and created a profound story about a dramatic love, "The Last Parade" which has opened a new page in his creative work.

The creative work of beginning prose-writers provoked many arguments at the conference. G. Skul'skiy, M. Zaytsev, B. Shteyn and R. Titov

spoke about Ivetta Goloshchapova's first book "The Lament for the Sun Above the World" and Anatoliy Lebedev's first story "(Razryv-Trava)", published in the periodical TALLIN, expressing even mutually exclusive viewpoints.

Ivetta Goloshchapova belongs to a new, and in some ways, discrepant, trend in modern Soviet literature called the "urban" trend and recently, intellectual prose. Ivetta Goloshchapova's short stories are at times rationalistic, at times excessively complicated, but these costs of style are redeemed by the main thing--the writer's implacable struggle against narrow-mindedness and lack of spirituality, against "adiposity" of the brain and soul. The search of Estonian representatives of intellectual prose--Arvo Valton, Vayon Vakiting, Reyna Saliri--are very congenial to Ivetta Goloshchapova. Her creative work is an interesting example of fruitful interpenetration of two contiguous cultures. Uneasiness about the young author's future path was voiced at the conference, however. She must free herself of diffuse impressionism and incomplete development of thought.

Anatoliy Lebedev's story "(Razryv-Trava)" met with the deserved approval of both the republican critics and the periodical ZVEZDA. Nonetheless, tendencies displayed in the young prose writer's new, still unpublished stories gave rise to serious misgivings in the elder colleagues. The idealization of the patriarchal structure of the old village may lead to trivialization of the theme, hide the horizons and hinder understanding of the vistas of our society's development.

There was also interesting talk at the conference about very young, still unpublished prose writers--the participants in the literary association of the Union of Writers. In particular, a proposal was made to transfer the literary association to the base of the periodical TALLIN in order for representatives of the editorial staff to participate in discussion of the young people's creative work and to give them space on the pages of their publication. Both the members of the Russian section and the editor of the periodical A. Saar and assistant editor I. Pagulovskiy spoke in general about the necessity of closer contact of the writers with the periodical.

In closing up, the writers resolved to hold such conferences regularly. A discussion of Russian-language poetry published in the republic in recent years was planned.

73-9

250: 1:00

REGIONAL

REASONS FOR MUSLIM RELIGIOUS SURVIVALS ANALYZED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof I. Dzhabbarov under the rubric "Light Against Darkness": "Social Progress and Atheism"]

[Text] "The CPSU Central Committee proposed to the party committees. . . to develop and implement concrete measures for strengthening atheistic education. To increase the responsibility of communists and Kom-somol members in the struggle with religious prejudices". (From the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work")

The All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers pointed out that the solution of fundamental problems of communist education can be implemented only on the basis of a deep scientific understanding of them. Even now the practice of atheist work sometimes lacks a deep and at the same time concrete knowledge of the reasons for the tenacity of certain religious survivals under conditions of socialism, the essence of modernized religion and its social function. Consequently, it is the paramount task of scientific atheism to profoundly reveal the historical and socio-psychological reasons for the preservation and manifestation of surviving religious customs in our life.

"Our program," wrote V. I. Lenin, "is entirely built upon a scientific and, moreover, precisely a materialistic world view. The explanation of our program necessarily includes, therefore, an explanation of the true historical and economic roots of the religious fog."

What are they, these roots? One can answer this question only through the joint efforts of scholars, practical workers engaged in atheistic propaganda, on the basis of profound sociological, socio-psychological, and ethnographic research and the further perfection of all forms and methods of atheistic propaganda. Only on the firm foundation of science

can successes in atheistic education be attained, by means of increasing the socio-philosophical level of scientific work in the sphere of religion and atheism, by the expansion of the problems and the deepening of their content, on the basis of profound theoretical generalization of the data of empirical investigations in certain regions, and the involvement in this work of the great mass of the progressive intelligentsia.

A study has shown that although tremendous successes have been achieved in overcoming religious survivals in Uzbekistan, the religious question requires in-depth research. Even now one encounters religious wedding ceremonies among the population, baptisms, circumcision and religious funeral services. Holy places are still venerated and tabibs and mullahs are still consulted for the treatment of diseases and ailments.

As the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers rightly stated, in atheist propaganda we must "resolutely eradicate phenomena, alien to genuine science, such as speculative argument, scholasticism, quotation-mongering, superficial commentary and also formalistic exercises in the guise of innovation."

The system of atheist propaganda cannot be divorced from the specific objective conditions in which it is employed. Its effectiveness will be guaranteed when it is supported and reinforced by a complex of the dialectical unity of objective conditions and subjective factors in the implementation of atheist education.

It is often attached tremendous significance to propaganda and stressed that the multimillion-strong masses will not be able to escape from the darkness, ignorance and prejudices "merely via the straight line of purely Marxist enlightenment" and that antireligious propaganda must be combined with the struggle for revolutionary transformations in society. In concrete terms this means that the implementation of the party's socio-economic program, the improvement of the people's material well-being and cultural standards, the development of science and education create the objective conditions, it is possible to effectively solve the tasks of atheist education. The objective factors, in particular the system of social relations, the level of culture and education, housing and living conditions and the social atmosphere (in the collective and family) ultimately play a determining role in creating favorable prerequisites for winning religion. According to sociological research data, the religiosity of the population has fallen by a factor of 2.5 in the country's 10 years compared with the previous generation.

In the present time, the most important condition for the liberation of the masses of all strata of the population from religion is the active involvement of those who believe and those who are wavering in the building of the new society, the direct participation in the struggle for the further development of the social relations, for the new ideology. The underestimation of the dialectic interrelationship

between the religious question and the practical tasks of the struggle for the new society, for the realization of communist ideals, can cause considerable harm to the solution of socio-political and ideological problems and above all to the development of the harmoniously developed individual.

Success in the work must be attained not only by increasing the social activity among Soviet people, but also by helping them develop strong communist convictions.

"Nothing lifts up the individual as much," said L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th Party Congress, "as an active, vital position, the conscious relationship to social obligation, when the unity of word and deed become the daily norm of conduct."

Sociological research disproves the view that religion does not prevent the participation of believers in the building of communism. In Penzenskaya Oblast in 1968 the rates of participation among those surveyed were as follows: 51.9 percent of the atheists and 13.5 percent of the believers take part in competition, 70.5 percent of the atheists and only 3.9 percent of the believers participate in social work, 51.1 percent of the atheists and 13.1 percent of the believers are studying, 96 percent of the atheists and 44.5 percent of the believers read newspapers, listen to the radio and watch television.

The further development of everyday life and culture, their final liberation from the fetters of religion will be successfully realized as a result of the broadening and strengthening of the social relations of the individual, his social activization on the basis of the improvement of the conditions of work and of everyday life, and the increase of the educational and cultural level.

One of the main results of the path we have traversed after the Great October Socialist Revolution, as was emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress, which, indeed, has historical significance, is the creation of a new society, the like of which mankind had not yet known. This is the Soviet way of life, this is the new Soviet man. A man who is not alienated from the collective. He must be in the field of vision of the comrades. In solitude, without the attention of comrades and friends, he may become the easy prey of religious ideology.

We must remember that one of the important reasons for turning to religion in contemporary conditions is precisely the inadequacy, the defectiveness, the weakening of the social ties of the individual, not only with regard to the social, but also the family and everyday life sphere. Such alienation leads the individual to the sensation of his spiritual defectiveness, giving rise to and intensifying his solitude, which often is the reason for turning to God. This also explains the fact that a significant majority of the believers are housewives and pensioners.

Under modern conditions the attack mounted by some atheists against the dogmas of Islam, using striking, pointed epithets, has little effect. It is often like firing a blank cartridge and has negative repercussions. As is known, in our country, where the propaganda and study of religious ideology was stopped at the beginning of Soviet power, the content and character of the population's religiosity changed long ago and a substantial majority of Muslim believers is quite unacquainted with the Koran and the requirements of the Shari'a. But some atheists underestimate this fact.

Research carried out in our republic shows that 36 percent of the people who observe religious rites do so under the influence of parents, relatives or the environment. Some 35 percent do so through force of habit, 19 percent for want of a fitting substitute, that is, new rites, and only 10 percent for religious reasons. Therefore, from the viewpoint of increasing the effectiveness of atheist education, researchers, propagandists and atheists should direct their efforts towards the profound study of the essence and character of the most tenacious elements of Islam and pre-Islamic beliefs and the manifestation of religious consciousness by a certain part of the population during the period of developed socialism and toward discovering ways of overcoming it. This, of course, by no means signifies abandoning criticism of dogmatic Islam. Criticism of religious dogmas and particularly modernist trends among the clergy has been and still is an important problem of scientific atheism.

In this connection there is concern at the tendency evident in a certain sector of the intelligentsia to underestimate the reactionary role of Islam in the everyday life, behavior and consciousness of Soviet people and the fact that surviving religious customs and the observance of old harmful traditions, rites and rituals are overtly ignored or completely tolerated. In bank on the spontaneous extinction of religion under the conditions of our society is tremendously damaging to atheist work. Such a conception is unacceptable, both from a theoretical and practical point of view. With every day it becomes more obvious that the problem of overcoming religious survivals is a broad and complex problem, the solution of which demands an all-round complex of socio-economic, national, moral, cultural, everyday life, and other common life problems.

Atheist education must encompass not only the believers, but also all backward groups in the population. In particular this condition must be observed for those people who for various reasons are not engaged in the sphere of material production, have proved to be cut off from social and cultural activities, from active social life, have become locked in a narrow domestic little world. It is precisely among this category of backward people that the most believers are found and it is to them that the propagandist of atheism must go in the first place with the enlightenment work. It must not be forgotten that a certain part of this category of people is connected with the education of children; being religious they agree to inculcate religiosity in their children--which

we often observe in the life of Uzbek families with many children.

Systematic atheist propaganda must also be conducted among that part of the population which assumes an indifferent, non-chalant, at times conciliatory position with regard to religion. Here they frequently have wrong conceptions about atheism, its positive goals and tasks, often they identify the national with the religious and do not see the socio-ideological harm of religious survivals. The philosophical indifference with respect to atheism and religion must be overcome in the consciousness of this category of the population, an integral scientific materialist world view must be formed in them.

Under contemporary conditions, the struggle against religion has acquired the character of an ideological struggle for the triumph of a scientific world view based, above all, on the propaganda of natural science and social science knowledge. Basing itself on solid traditions in this sphere, creatively developing the traditions and methods of scientific-atheist propaganda, the party strives to arm the Soviet people with the knowledge of the regularities of social development, the meaning of life and its value, the perspectives of our struggle for the bright tomorrow, to develop in them the feeling of confidence in themselves, the feeling of being masters of the country. The complete liberation of socialist life from religious survivals is impossible without the consolidation, in the consciousness of the working masses, of the scientific Marxist-Leninist world view which makes it possible for people to orient themselves correctly, to understand social phenomena and to manage social development purposefully.

It must not be forgotten that the quarrel with religion currently centers on the problems of morality. In an attempt to keep their hold over believers and to recruit new followers, the clergy maintain that religion is necessary to the education of the highest morality. In their daily preaching activity the Muslim clergy stubbornly advocates the idea that the principles of communist morality are identical to those of Islamic morality and of the latter's lofty mission in consolidating our moral ideal. Therefore, it is necessary to counterpose our communist morals to religious morals, reveal their profound opposition and mold in the consciousness of believers a belief in the lofty moral qualities of the socialist society free from religion. Religious ideas about the purpose and meaning of life and man's role and place in society must be countered by the Marxist concept of life and its meaning, of real human happiness and the social role of the individual. The revelation of the full reality and beauty of the moral ideals of communism contributes to the further expulsion of religious remnants from Soviet people's everyday life and consciousness.

The presence of well-trained atheist propaganda cadres plays an important role in increasing the effectiveness of atheist propaganda and the general

introduction in life of new rites and rituals. In this respect a great deal of work is being done in the republic. Especially noteworthy is the work of monthly courses to retrain atheists, with a leave from production. But this is insufficient. As a study has shown, a number of communists, and especially leading workers, still do not take part personally in the propaganda of atheism and the introduction of new rites, are conciliatory in their attitude toward religious-everyday survivals, do a poor job in conducting political work among the masses and atheist work among the workers, especially the youth, forgetting that this is the most important, statute-embodied obligation of every communist.

V. I. Lenin taught that "a Marxist must know how to take into account the entire concrete situation, always to draw the line between anarchism and opportunism (this line is relative, mobile, variable, but it exists), not to fall into the abstract, wordy, but in fact empty, revolutionism of the anarchist, or into the Philistinism and opportunism of the petty bourgeois or liberal intelligent, who is afraid of the struggle with religion, forgets his task over this, puts up with the belief in God, is guided not by the interests of the class struggle, but by the petty, scanty calculation: not to offend, not to alienate, not to frighten according to the wise rule: "Live and let others live".

These wise words by Lenin provide the key for understanding some of the reasons for the stability and vitality of the religious-everyday survivals in our life, particularly in the conditions of Uzbekistan, where some communal traditions of patriarchal life still remain, constantly giving rise to mutual guarantee, familiarity and other harmful customs of the past. To a certain extent, the remnants of petty bourgeois morality and proprietary psychology serve as the nourishing soil for the preservation and revival of religion. It must be remembered that wherever the class-political assessment of the manifestations of these survivals of the past is blunted, the "spiritual brandy" becomes noticeably more active.

Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov has noted that the formation of the new life is a complex process since life possesses a relative independence and conservatism, which makes for the "preservation of the survivals of the old life structure, religious rites and harmful customs. All of this requires a systematic struggle against the survivals of the past in life, the education of the population in the spirit of new cultural-everyday traditions. The struggle with religious survivals, the conducting of atheist propaganda acquires special significance in this work. . ."

The most important Leninist principle of atheist education is that it stands out as an integral part, as an important aspect of communist education. V. I. Lenin regarded atheist propaganda as a sphere of party work, a component part of the entire ideological activity of the party. And the fuller and more active use is made of the possibilities for the formation

of scientific-atheist convictions, established in all directions of communist education--in labor, moral, international, and aesthetic education, the more effectively the process of the liberation from religious survivals runs its course.

The Marxist-Leninist teaching about man includes the best ideals that have been advanced in all the humanistic teachings and the folklore of the past. Gradually realizing these high ideals by means of satisfying the constantly growing material and spiritual requirements, the communist process greatly increases the significance of the individual personality in society, once and for all remove its dichotomy and alienation, creating for every individual the possibilities for the full manifestation of all his inclinations, abilities and talents. Combining material and spiritual progress, socialism opens up real possibilities for the full and final overcoming of religious survivals in life and in the consciousness of all members of society--which will guarantee the high flowering of the human personality.

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